The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1873. NUMBER 92.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$2.00
Five Copies	7.50
Ten Copies	13.50
Fifteen Copies	18.75
Twenty Copies	20.00

DAILY TRIBUNE.

Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy, one year	$6.00

Subscribers to the Weekly, previous to January 1, 1874, will be entitled to the paper from date of subscription to January 1, 1875.

☞ Postmasters and others forming Clubs may retain 10 per cent on all subscriptions, and add single copies at club rates after they are formed.

Remittances may be made by draft, money order, or registered letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies Sent Free.

Give Post Office address in full, including State and County, and address

TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE.

CRITCHELL & FORD,
FIRE INSURANCE
127 LA SALLE-ST.

Phenix Insurance Company,
OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.
CASH ASSETS.....$2,000,000
Mississippi Valley Ins. Co.,
OF MEMPHIS, TENN.
CASH ASSETS.....$400,000

DRESS GOODS.

JOHN H. DAVEY & CO.,
328 & 330
West Madison-st., cor. Aberdeen.

We will offer our entire stock of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
AND
UNDERWEAR,
AT COST,
Commencing FRIDAY, Nov. 21, sale to continue for two days only. Also, our entire stock of
CLOAKS AT COST,
FOR TWO DAYS.
SHAWLS
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Ladies' White Kid Gloves, in large sizes, good quality, at 30c. per pair, very cheap. Still greater reductions in
DRESS GOODS.
All-Wool Empress Cloths, 35c.; former price, 55c.
All-Wool Cashmeres, 37 1-2 and 60c.; former price, 50c. and 90c.
Silk and Wool Roll Poplins, 37c.; former price, 60c.
Fancy Dress Goods at prices which will surprise all close buyers.
Cloaks, Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear must be closed out, and will be offered strictly at cost.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,500,000
TO BE GIVEN AWAY!
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873.
At the Fourth Grand Gift Concert for the Benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.
TWELVE THOUSAND PRIZE-BEARING TICKETS.
The Chances are as One to Five.
Some One will Draw a Quarter of a Million Dollars by Investing Fifty Dollars.

The Time Announced for the Grand Gift Concert at Louisville, Ky., is drawing near, and those who have not yet purchased their Tickets should do so.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE LIST OF PRIZES:

ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		$250,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		100,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		50,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		25,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT		17,500
10 Cash Gifts,	$10,000 each	100,000
30 Cash Gifts,	5,000 each	150,000
50 Cash Gifts,	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts,	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts,	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts,	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts,	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts,	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts,	50 each	550,000

Total, 12,000 Gifts, ALL CASH, amounting to.....$1,500,000

PRICE OF TICKETS.

Whole Tickets	$50	22½ Tickets for	$1,000
Halves	25	113 Whole Tickets for	5,000
Tenths, or each coupon	5	227 Whole Tickets for	10,000
11 Whole Tickets for	500		

The fairness with which the three former Gift Concerts were conducted, and the object for which the scheme was chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, has won the confidence and patronage of the people in every State in the Union. The sum of $1,067,500 was distributed among ticket-holders at the former Concerts, and the most complete satisfaction was expressed by all. The enormous sum of money to be distributed at the next Concert is larger than the combined amounts of the three previous Concerts, and is divided into 12,000 gifts.
For further information apply to
HON. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Ky.
Or to J. R. WATTS & CO., Room 47 Metropolitan Block, cor. LaSalle and Randolph-sts.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
DOMESTIC BANKERS,
25 PINE-ST.,
NEW YORK.

Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.
Do NO stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.
Four per cent interest on deposits.

E. R. TREMAIN & CO.,
BANKERS AND STOCK BROKERS,
6 WALL-ST., New York.
Are prepared to execute orders for the purchase and sale of STOCKS and BONDS at the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—to carry Stocks on Margin—and give the usual facilities to operators who desire to take advantage of the present prices of Stocks.
We make a specialty of the co-operative system, which offers perfect security and quick profits to small dealers. Circulars, giving full particulars of this new mode of speculating in Stocks, will be sent on application by mail.

WEATHER STRIPS.

TORREY'S CELEBRATED
WEATHER STRIPS,
For Doors and Windows. Oldest house in the business. Competent men furnished to apply them if desired. J. W. D. KELLEY & BRO., Gen'l Agents for Chicago and Northwest, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
To Whom it may Concern: Take notice that the copartnership of Cowdery & Cleveland is this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. E. Cleveland continuing the business and having the settlement of all accounts.
H. C. W. COWDERY,
S. E. CLEVELAND.
Chicago, Nov. 20, 1873.

CANDY.

Specie Payment
RESUMED.
HOVEY,
THE GREAT
CANDY MAN,
Will open his New Store, at
176 East Madison-st.,
THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock.
From $100 to $300 in Gold and Silver given away every evening, to introduce his Candies.

FURS.

LADIES'
FINE FURS.
BiSHOP & BARNES,
The Popular Fur Manufacturers, cor. State and Monroe-sts., have just finished another lot of those EXTRA FINE DARK NOVA SCOTIA and MAINE MINK FURS, the most popular and best-wearing Furs known to the Trade.
South Sea and Shetland Island Seal Sacques, Muffs, Boas, Caps, and Gloves (Oppenheim Dyed).
Also, a full stock of Fancy Furs for all ages.
Cor. State & Monroe-sts.
OPPOSITE THE PALMER HOUSE.

TABLE STRUP.

Bradshaw & Wait's
LOAF SUGAR DRIPS,
THE FINEST
TABLE
SYRUP
In the Market—equal to Maple.
WARRANTED PURE.
Ask your Grocer for it. For sale by all the Wholesale Grocers.

WANTED.

PRINTERS WANTED
Wanted, immediately, in Pittsburgh, Pa., 100 non-Union Compositors, to whom full Union prices will be paid. Application in person should be made at once to Pittock, Nevin & Co., "Evening Leader;" O'Neill & Rook, "Daily Dispatch;" Commercial Publishing Company, "Daily Commercial;" Telegraph Printing Company, "Evening Telegraph;" Scheneck & Collins, "Evening Chronicle."

WANTED.
Agents to sell a new picture by subscription. Liberal commission offered. Inquire at store 184 Fifth-av.

LOTTERY.

$300,000.
Capital Prize, $50,000.
Missouri State Lottery.
Grand Single Number Scheme.
Draws the last day of every month. 5,880 Prizes, amounting to $300,000. Whole tickets, $10; Halves, $5. Send for circular to MURRAY, MILLER & CO., Box 2446, St. Louis, Mo.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
PRICES REDUCED. Circulars sent. A. CASAL & CO., 75 William-st., second floor, P. O. Box 4261, New York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.
Drawings twice every month. Circulars, giving full information, sent free on application. Prizes cashed and orders filled. Extraordinary drawing 18th December. Address A. MARIO & CO., Agents, 15 Broadway, New York, Room 56, or P. O. Box 2242.

FOR SALE.

THREE OF THE MOST POPULAR
GAMES
Ever Offered to the Public:
Avilude, 75c; Snap, 50c; Totem, 30c, Each.
For Sale by all Booksellers, Stationers, and Toy Dealers. Sample Games sent by mail, Postage paid, upon receipt of price. The Trade supplied by
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.,
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE NORTHWEST.

BLANK BOOKS!
STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by
J. M. W. JONES,
104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.
Desirable Stores under the Clifton House, Corner of Monroe-st. and Wabash-av. I desire to have these Stores occupied, and will make terms Satisfactory.
IRA HOLMES,
Manufacturers' National Bank.

MEETING.

Masonic.
Oriental Lodge, No. 33, A. F. & A. M. Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for business and work on the First Degree. By order of the Master.
E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

THE SPANISH CRISIS

Trouble Between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Ministry.

Sickles Enters a Formal Protest Concerning the Virginius Affair.

The Spanish Minister Accuses Him of Acting on False Representations.

Angry Termination of the Interview—Sickles' Voice for War.

The Accounts of the Virginius Executions Exaggerated.

Fifty-three Persons Shot—The Report of Fifty-Seven Other Executions Untrue.

The Execution of the Morro Castle's Passengers Discredited.

The Spanish Habit of Harassing Americans in Havana.

Fears that the Spanish Volunteers May Fall upon Them.

Secretary Fish Pressing Another Hard Question upon the Spanish.

They Must Restore the American Estates Confiscated in Cuba.

He Will Give Them Until Nov. 30 to Come to Time.

Energetic Work in the Charlestown and Philadelphia Navy-Yards.

The Franklin, Colorado, Brooklyn, and Dictator Soon to Sail.

Butler Thinks the Virginius Violated No Spanish Law.

Account by an Eye-Witness of the Chase and Execution.

A SERIOUS LOOK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The *National Republican* will to-morrow print a special dispatch from Madrid, via New York, as follows: "The feeling among the people, exhibited by the outburst of passion on the streets, indicates the most excited vindictiveness towards the United States. A mob, inspired by this feeling, and infuriated by the angry tone of the press, which demands that the Government shall

SEND MINISTER SICKLES HIS PASSPORTS,

collected before the United States Legation on the night of the 19th inst., and threatened him with violence. The authorities acted promptly, and the mob was soon dispersed without having committed any act of aggression. This incident is but a slight indication of the feeling of animosity towards the United States which so seriously embarrasses the Cabinet in its deliberations regarding the American demand for reclamation in the Virginius case.

THE CASTELAR GOVERNMENT IN DANGER.

"Fears are entertained by the friends of the Castelar Government that if it is bold enough to yield full reclamation, it may be overthrown. Nothing has been made public regarding the terms of reclamation, but the press and the people seem to think that it may include a demand for territorial indemnity, or that may result in some way to the injury of Spanish territorial integrity. It is a fear of such a result that has so alarmingly

EXASPERATED THE PEOPLE,

and has resulted in the unfortunate embarrassment of the Castelar Government."

A MORE FAVORABLE REPORT.

The *Republican* will print an official statement of the reception of dispatches by the State Department showing that the butcher Burriel refrained from further executions of the Virginius crew as soon as the orders from the Madrid Government were received by him to delay them for further investigation. While this obedience to these orders does not mitigate the Burriel atrocity, in his previous acts, it serves to present a more favorable aspect of the case for Spain than would have ensued if he had not obeyed these orders. The *Republican* will assert most positively that, notwithstanding the acknowledged embarrassment which is certain to follow to the Castelar Government from a full recognition of the American demand for reclamation,

OUR GOVERNMENT WILL INSIST

upon a complete and satisfactory reparation for the insult to our flag and the outrages upon our citizens. It will show that the Virginius was *prima facie* an American vessel; that Spain, not having acknowledged a belligerent condition, violated international law by the seizure of that vessel on the high seas. If the United States had yielded to the clamor for the recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents, Spain would have been enabled to make the seizure without just cause for reclamation on our part; but, as it is, Spain made the seizure, carried the vessel into one of her own ports, and, instead of submitting the question to competent legal authority for settlement, allowed a mere Brigadier-General to adjudicate it. In that adjudication, the most outrageous violation was committed, not only of international law, but of the usages of civilization, and of the spirit of the age. Spain is therefore responsible for the results which may accrue from the crime of her recognized representative.

[*Herald Cable Special*].

MADRID, Nov. 20.—The situation is grave. There is a serious misunderstanding between Minister Sickles and the Spanish Cabinet. On the arrival of the news of the capture of the Virginius, President Castelar called at the United States Legation, and expressed regret, and ordered a suspension of the sentence. When Secretary Fish telegraphed the news of the executions, Gen. Sickles sent a note, at 2 o'clock in the morning, demanding a stay. The Foreign Secretary answered, questioning the accuracy of the information, and intimating that

GEN. SICKLES' ACTION WAS NOT AUTHORIZED.

Thereupon Gen. Sickles, in the name of the United States, addressed a formal protest against the inhuman butcheries and insult to the United States flag, and demanded that Spain should enforce obedience to orders in Cuba, and insisted on the right of Americans to trial under the Treaty of 1796. He complained that the American Consul at Santiago was prevented from using the telegraph to Washington. The Spanish Secretary answered that the matter was wholly a municipal affair between Spain and the Virginius pirates. Spain could not tolerate American interference. The interview ended by Gen. Sickles demanding that Spain should enforce the order of the Cabinet to Cuba for the suspensions of the executions. The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs having declined to permit Gen. Sickles to discuss the municipal affairs of Cuba, the interview terminated angrily, Gen. Sickles saying he would hold no more personal, only official, relations with the Minister.

PUBLIC FEELING RUNS HIGH.

The Spaniards blame the United States for the Cuban insurrection, and say they will

WELCOME WAR.

Minister Sickles says he does not see how war can be avoided, as Spain will concede nothing, and public opinion will prevent President Castelar from making any concessions. There is no use in the United States trifling any more on the subject, with Spanish stubbornness. The making of concessions is impossible. The extreme Republicans favor the views of the United States in the affair.

MADRID, Nov. 1.—Senor Peltain, late Captain-General of Cuba, has arrived in this city, and has since been in close conference with President Castelar. The report that Senor Salor, the Colonial Minister, who was sent on a special mission to Cuba, has been summoned to return immediately to Spain, is contradicted.

THE SPANISH PRESS.

The *Imparcial* asserts that the Virginius was openly equipped in the port of New York. The Spanish press generally praise President Grant's moderation in reserving for Congress the settlement of the questions which have arisen between the United States and Spain.

CUBAN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MORRO CASTLE STORY DISCREDITED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—The news by the steamship Morro Castle of supposititious executions of her passengers in Havana is incredulously received. The spirit which would have inspired the executions would, it is thought, have also made the Spanish Volunteers cable the fact to the United States. It is not uncommon—indeed, it is a regular matter—for the police authorities at Havana to put passengers for the United States under espionage, and even arrest. The wholesale character of these latter reported arrests leads, however, to some indignation.

A SYSTEM OF ESPIONAGE.

It is true that the Spanish Consul at New York, and those spies employed by the Volunteers for extra official service, have the free use of the cable, while dispatches from Havana for the United States are subject to constant censorship and rejection. The regular dispatches from Havana to the American press have been charged for three years past to be in the Spanish interest; and Gen. Torbet, our late Consul-General, made written complaint, some time ago, that the interests of impartiality were not consulted, but that, on the contrary, there was in many cases, if not in all, a disposition shown by the agent in Havana to diminish the successes of the Insurgents, and exaggerate the victories of the Spanish troops.

AMERICAN PASSENGERS

who give offense are scarcely safe in the harbor of Havana, even after their passports are cleared, and they reach the deck of the packet which flies our flag. A long privilege of harassing Americans who visit Havana has confirmed the police authorities in the belief that no chastisement is possible. In any momentary frenzy which may seize the Volunteer population, such as that which probably ensued upon the capture of the Tornado, the life of an obnoxious or suspected stranger would be in jeopardy, and the Volunteers, from their general ignorance and violent temperament, are subject to sudden

EPIDEMICS OF BLOODTHIRSTINESS,

which the enfeebled Captain-General have seldom successfully resisted. Herein, as our executive authorities acknowledge, lies the greatest probability of war. The tone of the Volunteers may lead at any moment to some outrage upon our Consuls, or helpless visitors, which will arouse a popular and official passion in America, not to be put off by any delays of diplomacy.

THE LATE MASSACRE NOT THE ONLY ISSUE.

The situation may be considered alarming, at all points. If the massacre of the crew of the Virginius was the only question of the hour, it might be staved off by a decent consideration for the partial responsibility of the home Government at Madrid, which has a right to learn the facts officially before it enters upon a course of apology and reparation. But Cuba, at this time of the year, is the resort of many Americans, who occupy prominent social and political positions in our country.

PASSENGERS OF THE MORRO CASTLE.

It is understood that amongst the passengers on the outward bound trip of the Morro Castle was John B. Alley and family. Mr. Alley is a wealthy man, formerly a member of Congress from Massachusetts, whose prominence in the Credit Mobilier investigation give him a national notoriety. The willful and bloody disposition of the Spanish in Havana is thought to be capable of any inhuman outbreak, even against the persons of our leading citizens.

STATUS OF THE VIRGINIUS.

In Washington City the debate over the Virginius appears to be suspended for the present, while meantime her status as an American vessel is undergoing investigation. A prominent officer of the Treasury, who has been looking into the matter, says to-day that the presumption that she had forfeited her right to be considered an American ship was premature, and would prove in the end to be a quibble. Behind the case of the Virginius is

THE OLDER QUESTION

of American estates embargoed in Cuba, for which a date of settlement had been fixed by the State Department, and that date is believed to be not later than the 30th of November. The Spanish have been trying to stave off this settlement until they can gather the sugar crop and make way with it. On this point, however, Secretary Fish is disposed to dwell; and has dwelt with more earnestness than on the questions involved in the Virginius case. The solution of the question of the embargoed estates will probably supersede and anticipate that of the Virginius. The Spanish authorities have postponed the settlement of the former for no good excuse, while their demand for time in the Virginius is regarded as made in good faith, and for the sole purpose of getting at the real facts of the case, so as to be able to act intelligently.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Below is an extract from a private letter from Havana, which came by the steamer City of New York, which arrived here to-day:

"People are being imprisoned here daily on flimsy pretexts, and none are allowed a hearing. Neither Cubans nor Americans dare pass through the streets for fear of arrest. There is truly a reign of terror here. It is believed that Capt.-Gen. Jovellor is acting in these executions on orders from the Spanish Government. The Captain-General is reported to have expressed a desire to bring the insurrection speedily to an end even at the expense of more bloodshed. He also has instructions it is said not to permit any discussion which will enlighten the people on the subject of their rights; and to assist slaveholders in their efforts to suppress any demonstration in favor of freedom. In this proclamation to citizens of Cuba he says that slavery will be maintained."

A NEWSPAPER FUSILADE.

The *Diario di la Marina*, the leading Conservative paper, says in an article addressed to the Captain-General that the war has lasted five years, that $150,000,000 have been expended in its prosecution; that 80,000 lives have been lost, mostly by disease; that the Treasury is unable to furnished funds with which to carry on the war much longer; that commerce is greatly depressed; that the war must be ended within six months, for, should it be otherwise, the most disastrous results will ensue.

THE VIRGINIUS AT KINGSTON.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 10.—There was no concealment made of the actual errand of the Virginius while she was here. It was notorious. The officers had dancing parties on board, and public meetings were held in honor of Cuban independence, at which the consignee of the Virginius occupied the Chair. The steamer was repaired while in port, coaled at the expense of the Cuban refugees. While at Port au Prince, several Jamaica mechanics, all colored, on board the Virginius, became alarmed and ran away, but were hunted up and dragged from their places of concealment, and delivered over to the officers of the Virginius by whom they were taken on board again and put in irons, and so forced to go on this perilous adventure.

THE CHASE.

Capt. McArthur, of the brig McArthur, reports that just before the Virginius was captured, Varona advised the firing of the powder magazine, and consequent blowing up of the vessel rather than they should fall into the hands of the Spaniards, but the Captain persuaded and convinced Gen. Varona that being under the American flag, and

IN NEUTRAL WATERS,

they would not dare touch a man on board. Varona and his followers thereupon became satisfied, and shortly after an officer from the Tornado boarded the Virginius and demanded her papers. The officer, after inspection, stated that they were correct, but made all on board prisoners. Varona replied that he was a prisoner because there was not an English or American man-of-war near to witness this scandal on the laws of nations. He added that he could have blown up the vessel, with all on board, but he had not done so since

HER PAPERS WERE CORRECT,

and she had not been seized in Cuban waters. The American flag was, he considered, their protection, and he surrendered, he said, under the protection of that flag, but believed he would be a victim, since the Spanish Government had all along hated him.

EXECUTION OF THE LEADERS.

Capt. McArthur witnessed the execution of Ryan, Varona, Jesus del Sol, and Pedro Cespedes, and gives the following account: The Spaniards forced Cespedes and Jesus del Sol to kneel, in which position they were shot in the back. The soldiers next directed Ryan and Varona to kneel in the same way, but they refused, and were seized, thrown down, and handcuffed. All the time the two victims begged their tormentors to allow them to die standing, and, having offered further resistance, they were shot standing.

SPANISH OFFICIALS BEG FOR VARONA'S LIFE.

Fifteen officers of the Spanish Army who had been made prisoners on the battle-field by Varona, were present when he landed, and went to the Governor or the city and begged that his life might be spared, since he had given them theirs.

RYAN'S RELEASE DEMANDED.

The Acting American Consul, on hearing that Ryan was to be shot, waited on the Governor and demanded his restoration as an American citizen, but the Governor refused to listen, on the ground that the Consul was not well-informed in regard to the matter. The Spaniards informed the Consul that they were acting on their own responsibility, and did not even intend communicating with Madrid.

FIFTY-THREE EXECUTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The Secretary of State has received the following dispatch from Consul-Gen. Hall:

"HAVANA, Nov. 18.—The Consulate at Santiago reports under date of the 13th, that the total number of executions of persons from the Virginius was fifty-three, and that there had been no executions since the 8th instant. The statements published here on the 14th, respecting fifty-seven additional executions, prove to be untrue."

SPANISH TROOPS IN CUBA.

MADRID, Spain, Nov. 20.—It is officially announced that the effective Spanish force in Cuba numbers 54,000 men.

COOLING DOWN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The *Tribune* has information that the demonstration over the capture of the Virginius and execution of the passengers, at Havana, has greatly subsided. The news of the second slaughter at Santiago was not received with the same enthusiasm, though nearly every one expressed satisfaction. Jovellar was understood to be strongly in favor of the course taken with the captives at Santiago. It was apparent that

A CHANGE IN PUBLIC

sentiment is being wrought. On the 15th a number of prominent citizens expressed regret that the executions had been performed so hastily. In private conversation it is apparent that many were doubtful of the wisdom of the hasty execution.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE CHARLESTOWN YARD.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Commandant Preble, of the Charlestown Navy-Yard, has received imperative orders from Washington to hurry the work on the Franklin and Brooklyn as rapidly as possible, and to get all other things in readiness, consequently the activity is very great. The force of men is increased just as fast as it is possible to prepare the work. To-day, the whole number employed was 1,865. In the equipment department, work is continued until 10:30 every night, and in the Engineer's and Steam-Engineer's departments it is kept up continuously, night and day. Large gangs are at work on the interior of the Franklin, which is in the dry-dock, while others are ripping the old copper off the hull, preparatory to caulking.

THE FRANKLIN

will be ready to receive water in her tanks on Saturday. She will take 20,000 gallons. The men engaged on the Brooklyn are principally engaged in putting in new boilers. She will not be finished until some time after the Franklin. While the work is in progress in the yard,

A RECRUITING OFFICE

is open in this city, on Blackstone street, and the force of the marines is daily increased by recruits obtained here. The Commandant and chief executive officers are industriously preparing work, and immediate reports are made to them of every important step taken.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AT THE PHILADELPHIA YARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—Work continues night and day at the navy-yard, and extra hands are being daily engaged; but numbers of those who represent themselves as mechanics are found to be deficient. Out of twenty-three examined yesterday afternoon as boiler-makers, but four passed successfully. There is a scarcity of skilled workmen. Lieut. Deblois, of

THE CANANDAIGUA,

informed me to-day that that vessel could be ready in twelve days, if additional boiler-makers could be obtained to work upon her at night. He states that forty men were drafted to-day from his ship, for duty upon the Pinta. All the naval officers here praise

SECRETARY ROBESON'S PROMPTNESS AND ACTIVITY

in putting the navy on a war-footing. Amongst them, the wish is general for a good brush with the Spaniards.

THE MANHATTAN

is still lying at the South Wharf, with steam up. It is expected that she will drop down the stream to Fort Mifflin to-night, to receive her necessary war munitions, but she will not sail till Saturday.

THE POWHATAN,

as stated in a previous dispatch, arrived late yesterday afternoon. By a City Council ordinance she should have unloaded her cargo of powder at Fort Mifflin last night, but for the short time she will be in port it was deemed unnecessary. She reports a rough passage from New York, and accounts for her tardy arrival by having to put to sea for some distance to avoid the lee shore, as the storm was from the northeast.

THE TERROR

is stated to be the most formidable monitor that our Government possesses. She is a thorough sea-going boat, and has done much service in West Indian waters. Experienced naval officers say that the Terror can dispose of any vessel in the Spanish navy. As a ram, she is irresistible.

LIEUT.-COMMANDER H. E. LORRING

reported himself for duty this morning. He commands the Pinta, and will have a crew of four officers and forty men. He was engaged during the greater part of the day in supervising the remodeling of the torpedoes the boat is to carry. The improvements added to these already deadly agents are said to greatly increase their effectiveness, and assist materially in their explosion.

THE IRON-CLAD CANONICUS,

a screw steamer of 550 tons, is being fitted out at Harlan & Hollingsworth's ship-yard, Wilmington. She is a single-turreted monitor, and was built at Boston in 1864, under the command of Lieut.-Commander George E. Belknap. She participated in the capture of Fort Fisher, and received some hard knocks, which merely indented her sides and turret, without doing any serious damage. A large force of men are working on her, and it is believed that she will be ready in two months.

THE MONITOR PASSAIC

was yesterday afternoon taken to Wilmington, and the Lehigh followed to-day. The reason for this action is the fact that the Government has no available means at the navy-yard for the repairing of these vessels. They were built and will be repaired by private contract.

THE YARDS AT CHESTER AND WILMINGTON

present an animated scene of bustle and activity.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Navy Department is ordering officers to the Franklin, Colorado, Brooklyn, and Dictator, which are soon to sail for Cuban waters.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 20.—The United States steamer Ossipee, from Newport, passed in this morning for the Norfolk Navy-Yard.

GEN. BUTLER'S OPINIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—Gen. Butler's organ in this city gives, in its issue of to-night, a summary of his views on the Virginius affair. He regards her case as clear enough. She was an American vessel, and if, in taking on a cargo of arms to carry to the insurgents in Cuba, she violated any laws, they were the laws of our country, and no other power had jurisdiction in the case. Spain having all along denied that there was a state of war in Cuba, she had no right to overhaul that vessel on the high seas; though in time of war she would have had the right of search under similar circumstances. The Virginius

VIOLATED NO SPANISH LAWS,

as she had not been in Spanish waters up to the time of her capture. She was not a blockade-runner, as there was no blockade. She was not a pirate, as she had committed no act of piracy, and it is not claimed that she was sailing with any piratical intent. The men on board may have intended to violate the laws of Spain, but they had not done so, and might have changed their minds, even after the vessel had been chased by the Tornado. There is no question of the justness of the claim that

THE VIRGINIUS SHOULD BE DELIVERED UP

to the United States authorities; and the officers who seized her and those who ordered, the execution of her passengers and crew, should be given up for such punishment as our Government shall inflict, according to the precedents showing what is to be done in such cases. If Spain will not consent to this, or is unable to do it, it is clearly the duty of our Government to take possession of the leading ports of Cuba; and the warlike preparations of the Government are proper and necessary.

TIME SHOULD BE GRANTED

While our demands upon the Spanish Government should be of a character admitting no doubt of the purpose of our Government, the Spanish Ministry should be granted all the time consistent with our national honor to afford us the redress demanded. While they should be made to realize that they have the sympathy of the Americans, it should also be clearly shown that our Government will not permit this sympathy to affect its demand for justice.

AS REGARDS THE EXECUTION OF GEN. RYAN,

and the three Cubans who were first executed, Gen. Butler thinks our Government has but little cause for complaint, except on the ground that the Spanish Government had no right to kidnap them, with a view to punishing them for previous violations of its laws. But, as concerns the other prisoners executed, they had violated no Spanish laws, and their execution was

SIMPLY BUTCHERY,

and that under circumstances which demand decisive action on the part of our Government. There is, in the estimation of Gen. Butler,

LITTLE TO FEAR

from the Spanish navy in American waters, as their iron-clads would be too far from their coal-supply to be of much use. Within thirty days, in his opinion, our Government could raise an army of volunteers much larger than would be required to take possession of Cuba, and hold it for further consideration. Gen. Butler regrets the necessity for a course that may embarrass the present Republican Government of Spain, which deserves our heartiest sympathy; and he believes that the difficulties in the way of settlement arise from the weakness of that Government, and its inability to control affairs in Cuba.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE DEFENSES OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Engineer of the War Department, in his report, just completed, says the defenses of Philadelphia are less advanced than those of New York, Boston, Portland, and San Francisco. Fort Mifflin will be prepared during the year to mount a number of heavy guns. This is all it is proposed to do on this site, which is low and marshy. It is recommended that Red Bank, opposite, now in possession of the Government, should be occupied as soon as practicable, as it affords a site from thirty to forty feet above the river. Below, at the Fort Delaware line of defense, preparatory work for new batteries on the Delaware and Jersey shores has been effected, and the batteries themselves can be vigorously advanced to forty feet above the river. The site for the defenses of Red Bank was surveyed in 1872, and a plan prepared for the proposed works. The position is one of great importance for the defense of Philadelphia and the naval establishment at League Island.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A PREDICTION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Evidence accumulates that Cuban matters will require much correspondence and consequent delay. It is asserted in prominent quarters that no complications need be feared, as the Administration sees its way clearly, and while war will be averted the probability is that Cuba will be free.

PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

SERGT. BATES HEARD FROM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAYBROOK, Ill., Nov. 20.—The following characteristic telegram was sent from this place yesterday:

SAYBROOK, Ill., Nov. 19, 1873.

His Excellency, U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

I desire to tender my services to my country in the cause of humanity to avenge the blood of the slaughtered prisoners of the Virginius. I will raise a company, and have them fitted for service free of charge to the Government. Your obedient servant,
SERGT. GILBERT H. BATES.

It is needless for us to add that Sergt. Bates

(*Continued on the Eighth Page.*)

NEW YORK.

Monetary Reforms Contemplated---Wall Street Leaderless.

An Imaginative Orator---Daniel Webster and James Nye.

A Genuine Romance---Did Horace Greeley Always Pay for the Tribune?

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1873.

The general impression at present is, that the worst of the financial crisis is over; and that, henceforth, monetary and commercial matters will begin very slowly, but steadily, to improve. Nobody seems to expect any activity in trade until spring, and it is doubtful whether business will be fully restored to its normal prosperity much before next autumn.

THE FINANCIAL FUTURE.

Communities, like individuals, of whom they are composed, indeed, are usually repentant and reformatory under any kind of adversity. Since the panic began, particularly within two or three weeks, bankers, financiers, speculators, and merchants have deprecated the general mode of conducting affairs, and declared that the existing troubles might easily have been anticipated. They have all agreed, and still agree, with Mr. Brooke, in "Middlemarch," that we have gone too much into this sort of thing, and that we must pull up. The banks and bankers have made countless virtuous resolves to prevent the recurrence of financial disasters, and have arranged an admirable programme for the future, if they will only carry it out.

The banks have severely condemned the practice of making advances to the brokers for the purpose of speculation, and have decided not to do so any more. Broad and Wall street have assumed to reform their evil ways, and claim to have been purified by bitter experience. No doubt they will keep up this pretense for a certain time; but, after confidence and credit have been fully restored, they will slip back into their old habits, and, within a year or two, it is likely that stock-gambling will be as desperate and unscrupulous as ever.

WANTED—A LEADER.

One thing Wall street may lack for several seasons will be a leader; the recent panic having taught operators that the position was neither pleasant nor profitable. Vanderbilt and Drew are too old, and have been too badly hurt, to hazard any future movement of importance; Horace F. Clark is dead; Jay Gould has retired; Alden B. Stockwell is broken; Henry N. Smith, Rufus Hatch, and other heavy speculators, having learned lessons they will not soon forget, have no appetite for Bull and Bear contests; those who have suffered this autumn—and who has not?—are not ambitious of leadership; so that the next monetary Corypheus must be looked for, it would seem, in the rising generation.

Many persons think the next ten years will be remarkably free from defalcations, stock-watering, false dividends, corners, and every manner of irregularity. It is agreeable to know there are souls still possessing faith. When those years begin, the Millennium will be near.

FACTS FOUNDED ON FANCY.

Ex-Senator James Nye, of wide-spread fame, intends, it is said, to retire from Nevada, where he has held a nominal residence, and to return to the Metropolis, where he formerly lived. During Fernando Wood's Mayoralty, in the days before the War, Nye was one of the Police Commissioners, and rendered efficient service to the city by thwarting the pernicious designs of that official.

Nye, as everybody knows, is a droll and eccentric fellow. He is so fond of telling a good story that he never permits any of its flavor to escape by a too stubborn adherence to facts. An old acquaintance of the ex-Senator narrated to me, the other day, an amusing instance of this peculiarity.

Nye, it seems, was in Boston when some of its leading citizens had decided to give Daniel Webster, then in the height of his glory, a complimentary dinner at Faneuil Hall. Nye had been invited to speak on the occasion, and, the was somewhat erratic in his habits, (this was before he became an exemplary and evangelical Christian), several Hubbites deemed it to be their duty to look after him.

About 5 o'clock in the afternoon they went to the Revere, where he was staying, and found him in bed. Evidently he had been drinking too much seltzer water and, fearing that he would not, on that account, acquit himself creditably, they advised him to remain in his room, asserting that the dinner would probably be a dull affair anyhow.

James was not willing to follow their counsel. He insisted on getting up, and he did get up, assuring them that seltzer never affected him above his ears. Dressing himself carefully, he descended to the barber's shop, was shaven and shampooed, and announced his readiness for the dinner. His companions felt their responsibility, especially when they observed their friend's gait to be somewhat unsteady. Two of them took his arms, two walked before and two behind him, each and all urging him to keep away from the hall. The more they urged, the more he wouldn't, of course.

In due season he and they were seated at the table, about which were many of the first men of the nation. Edward Everett was to reply to the initial toast, and Nye was to follow him. When Nye rose, he appeared a trifle confused for a few moments, but, recovering quickly, commenced in an eloquent strain that awakened admiration and applause. He indulged in several reminiscences of the distinguished guest, and alluded in fervid and rounded phrases to the happy days of his boyhood, spent on Cape Cod. He vividly remembered—in truth, he could never forget—that the gifted gentleman whom they had there assembled to honor had given him, when a stripling, a half-dollar. He had carried it ever since, and he produced it from his pocket amid tumultuous applause. Nothing would induce him to part with it; it was sacred in his eyes. More than once he had been needy, even hungry; but he clung with a religious devotion to the precious coin. He intended that it should be buried with him; for he had a superstition that it imparted something of the greatness, and goodness, and glory of him who had been justly called, by a grateful nation, the Godlike Daniel.

At the close of Nye's effort, the hall rang with acclamation. His speech was pronounced equal to Everett's, and that was the furthest reach of Beacon-street commendation.

The story of the half-dollar circulated universally; and, every once in a while, it reappears in the newspapers even now. The facts, as I am assured, are, that Nye had never been to Cape Cod, and, until that evening, had never seen Webster. But Cape Cod and a reminiscence of the Great Expounder suggested themselves to the quick mind of the orator as favorable points, and he used them most effectively. If oratory be the art of moving the minds of men, perhaps it is a mistake to encumber it with inharmonious truth.

LADY BLANCHE MURPHY.

You must have seen, in some of the magazines, sprightly recollections of Europe by Lady Blanche Murphy. The name seems somewhat satirical, and there is so apparent an incompatibility between Blanche and Murphy that I supposed for some time it was a pseudonym. It is genuine, however, and Lady Blanche is the daughter of the Earl of Ellsmere.

As the story runs, she fell in love with her father's organist, who rejoices in the poetic patronymic of Murphy, and he fell in love with her. The only way for them to avoid perpetual misery, in their judgment, was to elope; and elope they did. This was more than two years ago; and the Earl and his family were, as may be inferred, exceedingly angry and mortified at such a mesalliance. The connubial couple sailed for this country, and settled in New York, where the husband secured a position as organist in one of the fashionable churches, while the wife turned her attention to fugitive literature.

The Earl, it is asserted, has again and again offered to forgive Lady Blanche, and restore her to her luxurious home, if she would consent to leave the marital musician. With proper spirit and womanhood, she scorns the proposal, and, in spite of renunciation and adversity, still adheres to Murphy. This does not sound romantic, I am aware, though the fact is so. Lady Blanche is reputed to be a young, pretty, interesting, and accomplished blonde, who, like *Pauline*, would rather live upon the light of one kind smile from Murphy (this is, I admit, a slight variation from the text) than wear the crown the Bourbon lost.

NOT QUITE CORRECT.

James Parton mentioned, in his paper read before the Free Religious Association, that Horace Greeley was so much opposed to deadheadism as to put down 4 cents in the *Tribune* counting-room whenever he took a copy of the daily. Those who have been in the establishment are conscious that this is a mistake. It was very rare that Mr. Greeley ever reached the office at any hour without having read through the last morning issue. For thirty years one of the first things he did, or attempted to do, after rising, was to secure the latest copy of the *Tribune* obtainable. Never, in all that time, did he fail to master the contents of every paper published. When it happened, as it sometimes did, that he could not procure his beloved journal until he arrived at the office, he took it with eager haste, and plunged at once into its contents, without thinking of, or caring for, its price.

The newspaper he had founded he would not have dreamed of paying for in the establishment he had created. That, perhaps, was the sole exception to his rule of opposition to all deadheadism. Buying his own *Tribune* in his own office would have seemed to him a violation of his individuality, and his rights as a journalist to his journalistic labor. I am sure he would have thought as soon of kissing his wife and children, and handing them a dollar for the privilege.

SALMAGUNDI.

Though only the second volume of the "New American Cyclopedia" is out, the whole work is finished, and is now simply undergoing revision.

It is predicted that, next spring, rents of all kinds will decline here from 25 to 40 per cent. They have always been going to, but never have. If they don't this time, they certainly never will.

The reason assigned for the *Herald* parting company with Stanley, after the Livingstone expedition, is, that he made himself more conspicuous than the journal itself; and, at the corner of Ann street and Broadway, this is an unpardonable offense.

A question puzzling certain evangelical circles here is this: Why should Plymouth Church expel Theodore Tilton for slandering Beecher, when Beecher informed his congregation, on the same evening, that he had no fault whatever to find with Tilton, and that he esteemed him as a gentleman and friend?

So many men who have been and are still wealthy, feel poor, just now, that they intend to send their families abroad a year or two for the sake of economy. The wives and daughters are, as a general thing, quite resigned to the trans-Atlantic banishment.

The number of unemployed persons in the city is reported to be increasing at the rate of 10,000 a week; while some estimate the number much higher. All those who are penniless and despairing of the future have serious ideas—if they can do nothing better—of establishing daily newspapers. COLSTOUN.

RAILROAD TICKET-AGENTS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In speaking of the proposed abolition of ticket-agents' commissions, you make use of the following language: "Since the exposure of the swindles perpetrated by *local agents*, runners, and scalpers, under the present system of paying commissions for selling tickets," etc.

As a local agent in a country town, I beg leave to protest against any such association; and I fail to see where there is, or can be, any *swindle* in consequence of paying a fixed rate of commission for the sale of coupon-tickets, to those legitimately engaged in the business. You fail to make any distinction, but it seems to me there is a great difference between selling a coupon-ticket, and receiving, perhaps, $1 for the extra trouble it involves, which is what agents in country-towns do; and speculating in tickets by buying them in one place, and dividing and selling them in others, and by practicing various other tricks and devices, which is what those you designate as scalpers do. We know nothing about these *scalping* arrangements, but receive all the coupon-tickets we sell from the company by whom we are employed, and sell them at the rates and under the rules and regulations prescribed by our superior officers. I, for one, most decidedly object to being classed with swindlers and scalpers, because I receive, in addition to my regular salary, a small sum, averaging about $1 each, for a portion of the coupon-tickets sold at this station.

That there is no injustice in such payments, either to the railway companies or the traveling public, I think the following reasons will show: In the first place, the sale of coupon-tickets causes a good deal of extra labor and risk on the part of the agents. Separate and somewhat intricate accounts have to be kept; and separate reports of tickets sold, on hand, &c., have to be made. He has to handle more money, thereby increasing the risk of loss from counterfeits, mistakes in making change, &c. He is required to keep himself well posted in regard to the running of trains over a great number of roads, so as to be able to give passengers who buy through tickets all necessary information. And, while it is the cause of much trouble and some risk on the part of the agent, it is of corresponding benefit to the traveler. When one has purchased a ticket through to destination, any further trouble or worry on that score is avoided, and information as to routes, rates, time of arrival and departure of trains, changes of cars, and a thousand other points, is obtained from the agent who sells the ticket. The small amount he receives as commission, while it stimulates him to keep well informed as to these matters, is no more than a fair and just compensation for the extra labor and trouble which the selling of coupon-tickets necessitates. At least such is the opinion of Yours truly, A WISCONSIN TICKET-AGENT.

Nov. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Are you not hasty in condemning the system of outside ticket-offices? The writer is an old traveler, and can speak from experience as well as observation of the benefits of the system. I earnestly hope that it will not be abolished, even though it be necessary to increase fares to sustain it. I, for one, always make it a point, when possible, to purchase tickets at such offices.

It is often necessary for even the most experienced traveler, in selecting his routes and arranging where to stop over, to make inquiries of a ticket-seller; much more so for those who only occasionally make a journey. You go to the depot ticket-office, and find a hole which can only be reached by standing on tip-toe, and even this is only accessible a few minutes before the departure of a train. You make an inquiry about a certain point. The agent reaches for a ticket and begins to stamp it, saying $10 or $20, as the case may be. You say you do not want a ticket just then, but to make an inquiry. You are told curtly to stand aside and let others come up. It seems to be the study of many of these gentry to make themselves unapproachable (of course there are honorable exceptions). This very day, being at Burlington, Ia., I wanted to take the first train for Chicago, which I knew to be at 9:30 p. m.; but, being in the depot a few hours earlier, and seeing a train in front of the ticket-office ready to start, it struck me that perhaps that train might be going as far as Galesburg, and, if so, I would go, and there await the through train. I hurried in and inquired of the ticket-seller where that train was going. The only satisfaction I got was that there were many trains going in every direction, and I would find out about them by looking at the card posted up outside. Now, how easy for him to have said that the train was going to Quincy, which fact I soon ascertained.

But where there are Union ticket-offices, the traveler goes and makes his inquiries. There is a counter, on which the agent spreads a map, and pleasantly answers inquiries and makes friendly suggestions, and a ticket can be purchased with satisfaction. Instead of abolishing such offices, the greatest boon that can be conferred upon the traveling public would be to establish more of them, especially at such important railway centres as Indianapolis, Pittsburgh, and others. If either are abolished, let it be the depot-offices, or at least let them be restricted to the local tickets of a single road.

Nov. 15, 1873. VIATOR.

A TRIUMPH OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Nov. 17, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: A triumph of mechanical engineering has just been accomplished here in the way of raising to a vertical position a "stand-pipe" or tube of wrought iron 5 feet in diameter by 200 feet in height, being 40 feet higher than has ever before been accomplished by the same means. It is to be used in connection with the water-works now under construction here, and, when filled with water, will furnish the requisite pressure (it is expected) for all purposes, not requiring even the steam fire-engine for fire purposes. The preparation for the raising required about two weeks,—first commencing by the raising of a small pole, and by that another, and so on until one towered aloft nearly 150 feet high; by which, together with another one of 120 feet, the monster was elevated. On Friday a test lift was made, taking the top up 23 feet, at which point it was blocked and a rest taken until Saturday, when the ropes and fastenings were all looked over, and some changes made. On Saturday at 2 o'clock the work began, and the tube was swung clear, and went steadily and slowly up, giving it an elevation of about 60 degs. near dark, when there came a hitch; the tackle would not take it any farther; so the top work was stayed by extra guys, and then jack-screws were applied to the base, forcing it along,—taking until 2 o'clock this afternoon to get it to its perpendicular. Now and then a rope would snap, allowing it to sway or settle, when an audible sigh would escape from the crowds who were watching the work; but to-day it stands a monument of engineering skill, due to Alexander Staples, the contractor, a citizen of this city.

The tube was constructed by the National Boiler Works, of your city, and weighs 43,382 pounds. It is 70 feet higher than the one connected with the Chicago Water-Works, and of 2 feet greater diameter.

During the progress of getting ready, and raising, a large crowd of people have been in attendance, and a special police force had to be organized to keep them out of the way and out of danger.

As soon as the monster tube was in position, a flag was run up to the top, which was greeted by music from a brass band, steam whistles, and the ringing of bells; which was a signal for the multitude to turn out to inspect the work in its resting-place. When several thousand had arrived, Mayor Miller (brother to your new County Treasurer) was induced to make a short speech. He was followed by A. Staples, Esq., the Hon. D. Deming, the Hon. W. G. George, and John Birkenbine, Esq.; the last of whom planned, and is now superintending, the putting in of the water-works. The pumps are being placed in position, and pipes are being rapidly laid throughout the city. About the 1st of December the works will be tested as far as completed. The capacity will be 3,000,000 gallons daily, capable of being increased, by faster motion of the pumps, to 5,000,000. ***

ILLINOIS ELECTIONS.

Logan County.

LINCOLN, Ill., Nov. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your classification of counties, you set Logan down as having been carried at the recent election by the Republicans. In this you are correct as far as you go; but, to be literally correct, you should set the county down to the credit of the Republicans and discredit of some of the former leaders of the old Democratic party; for it was carried by a union (on the regularly-nominated Republican ticket) of what Republicans are left in this county, and their allies from the Monopoly and Count-Hous trading Ring of the old Democratic party.

The Republicans nominated their ticket in last August, and worked to secure its election from the day they put it in the field until the polls were closed on the day of election. They made their fight in the cities and villages of the county, where they could and did hire and buy up voters with money, of which they spent large sums.

The Reformers were only partially organized in the county; did not nominate their ticket till the 17th ult.; used no money in the election; and yet made a good showing of strength, carrying several, and greatly reducing the Republican majorities in many, of the Republican strongholds in the county, insomuch that it is evident to every well-informed and unbiased mind that, if the Anti-Monopolists had been thoroughly organized in time; and gotten their voters all to the polls, the victory would have been on the side of the people. Grant's majority at the last election in this county was over 600. Judge Dicks only beat his Anti-Monopoly opponent, Mr. John T. Jenkins, for County Judge, on the 4th, by 713 majority; of which majority he received 250 in Atlanta and 192 in East Lincoln, being a fraction over 86 votes more than half his majority in the county while Grant's majority over Greeley in those two towns did not exceed 250. The increased majorities in those places we account for by the aid furnished the Republicans by their allies above alluded to, and the money used in the election having been placed where it did the most good.

But, although defeated, the Reformers are not disheartened. They have, on the contrary, taken renewed courage from the result of the recent election; and resolved to organize thoroughly, and be ready by the next election to meet and vanquish their Monopoly opponents; so that they will never thereafter have the temerity to put a ticket in the field in the country; for the Reformers honestly and seriously believe that partisan Republicanism must die (be destroyed) before the country can be restored to its wonted stated state of prosperity and progress. J.

Kankakee County.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Nov. 14, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: The following special telegram from Kankakee, dated Nov. 10, appeared in the Chicago *Times* of Nov. 11:

> THE TRIBUNE places the names of C. R. Starr and W. W. Todd on the Republican side of its table. This is a mistake. They were nominated by the Farmers' Anti-Monopoly Convention, and supported by the masses as such. Mr. Drayer, the Farmers' candidate for Treasurer, was defeated by only 20 votes. The result throughout the county was a victory for the Farmers' ticket.

Now, although Starr, for County Judge, and Todd, for County Clerk, were nominated by the Farmers, yet were they also preferred and nominated by the Republican Convention, on the ground that they were sound Republicans, and firmly adhered to President Grant and his Administration. Starr is a lawyer, had nothing to do with the Farmers' Movement, and not a word of his has ever been made public in favor of their movement. Drayer, the Farmers' candidate for Treasurer, was defeated by Charles P. Swigert, the regular Republican nominee. Stokes, the Farmer and also Republican nominee for Superintendent of Schools, was beaten by 278 majority by Miss Nettie M. Sinclair, who came out as an Independent candidate only three or four days before the election, in compliance with a petition numerously signed by prominent and influential citizens of Kankakee County.

The foregoing is a true and reliable statement in regard to our late election in this county, both in detail and result. The facts stated fully prove that, instead of a "victory for the Farmers' ticket," the Farmers were virtually defeated; and that they feel deeply mortified over it is evidenced by the report that "indignation-meetings" are about to be held by the Grangers in several townships, when recreant members will be either severely censured or expelled for not voting the "straight ticket." But our Kankakee Grangers cannot consistently lay the blame to that cause. Hereafter let them remember that, while professing to ignore the former political status of members and candidates, they should make that profession good by overt acts, and not squeamishly reject candidates for office because they have formerly been Democrats or Republicans, and especially because they voted for Greeley and Brown in 1872! This was, to a great extent, "what was the matter with Hannah" at our late election; and it is to be hoped the lesson they there learned will have, in the future, a salutary effect. ANTI-MONOPOLY.

A REMARKABLE DISCOVERY.

FROST HOUSE, EATON RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 15, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: About a week since, one of the patients, while standing at the mineral spring here, made a most remarkable discovery. The water is brought through pipes into a sink in the office. The attention of the gentleman above mentioned was attracted by small shining particles at the bottom of the water. Investigation has proved that this substance is mercury. Since the first was found, enough has been collected to fill a small thimble.

Some remarkable cures of dyspepsia, neuralgia, paralysis, and rheumatism are on record here; and the value of the water as a curative agent is greatly increased by this last wonderful fact. Many persons in the house have witnessed the gathering of these particles with astonishment. There is great excitement over it here, and we are scarcely able to believe our own eyes. ARCANA.

The New Political Party.

PONTIAC, Livingston Co., Ill., Nov. 8, 1873.

Mr. S. T. K. Prime, Secretary Farmers' and People's Anti-Monopoly Party of Livingston County:

Our situation, as a new political party, is somewhat similar to a religious organization after a revival. During its active state, the lame, halt, blind, and wavering come up to the work in solid ranks; but, when the system becomes tired, and nature needs recuperating, many of those who were actively engaged when the battle raged, retire from the contest, forgetful that it requires greater exertion to profit by a victory than to gain it. The subject that occupies my mind is, How are we, as a political party, to rightly profit by our (unexpected to me) success at the polls on the 4th inst., which undoubtedly aroused our opponents to use all their resources to crush us in our infancy. We ought to be as wise as serpents and as harmless as doves, and as active as beavers, to counteract the plots and schemes they put in action to crush us in our infancy. My opinion is, that we should try every honorable means to induce mechanics, laborers, and professional men to unite with us. And this can only be done by banishing from us everything of a proscriptive nature, and opening our ranks to the laborer as well as farmer, together with the professional, literary, and mechanical portions of our countrymen, regardless of political antecedents, so that admission into our ranks may be as broad as our platform of principles is democratic and just. I have but little confidence in the "multitude of counsellors,"—believing that a few judicious, discreet men can accomplish much more than a great number. Give me your views on the above. Yours respectfully. RICHARD EVANS.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

What Would Be the Results of a War with Spain.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In our relations with Spain, there are many things to be considered which ought to be borne in mind, no matter how they may be lost sight of by Gen. Grant and his Administration, and even a portion of our press and people. Here are some of them:

The United States is the greatest and strongest of Republics, the hope of philanthropists and liberty-lovers all over the world, and the dread of all absolutists. Spain is the youngest and feeblest of Republics, without a friend among her neighbors,—not a nation on earth to extend to her, as a Republic, the hand of recognition, though several willing to give her, to reign over her as a monarchy, some unemployed inheritor of the divine right of Kingship.

For us to pick a quarrel with Spain would be probably the death-blow to Spanish freedom for this time. Already the struggling Republic has two armed enemies within its borders, the Carlists and the Communists, and in Cuba the insurrection hangs like a terrier on its exposed flank. The fact that it lives at all, that it survives for a day this complication of disorders, shows that it has wonderful vitality; that among its Republican leaders are men of true patriotic stamp and heroic metal. For them to fall now is to fall bound into the hands of their monarchical enemies, and their country to relapse into the slough of hopeless thraldom from which they have been struggling to raise it. For us to attack them now would be to cause them thus to fail; and our attack and their failure would be a spectacle to delight the hearts of monarchs and monarchists, and dismay the hearts of liberty-lovers the world over.

Violence on our part might give a new eclat and a new lease of popularity to the lately-dominant party in our country, for the same inscrutable reasons that so often do cause men and nations to hail as friends their greatest foes, and accept as precious boons their direst misfortunes. War might come, and some thousands of lives expiate the slaughter of the crew of the Virginius. These things might be, I say; but I venture to predict that they will not; the sober sense of our people may once more be trusted to decide for the right, and to make its decision felt in the high court where it is final and binding. For us to make such a war would be to give a new blow to our staggering national prosperity; to plant anew the seeds of disease in our body politic, now slowly recovering from the blood-taint of our civil war. These would be the internal effects. The external would be to crush the rising hopes of liberty in Spain, and set back a score of years those of freedom all over the world; to add a great island to our territory, and a great blot to our national escutcheon.

Let the people speak. Have we any quarrel with the Spanish Republic on account of the trial, condemnation, and execution of these men, Spaniards or Americans, who, whatever government they ever found themselves under, were always rebels against it? If we have any such quarrel, how shall it be carried on? Shall we hurry on to waste millions of money, which will do nobody any good, and shed blood which can never fill the veins of the men already dead? Above all (for this is the gist of the matter), have we not misgoverned Cubas already on our hands, or do we wish for one more? Let the people speak, and not a small proportion of tongues do too large a proportion of the talking. REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLE.

Letters and Dispatches to the New York Meeting.

The following were among the dispatches and letters read at the Cuban meeting in New York:

BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1873.

I am engaged to speak on Monday night in Massachusetts. I am sorry not to be present with you.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

PETERBORO, N. Y., Nov. 17, 1873.

I cannot attend Monday's meeting. I take part in it; my spirit will be in the meeting, if my infirm body is not. The prosperity of poor, crushed Cuba has long been my very deep desire. Good bless your meeting and the dear cause of Cuba. GERRIT SMITH.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 17, 1873.

I regret that I cannot attend your meeting to-night. Its object has my warmest sympathy. The Santiago massacre should be dealt with as an offense against the civilization of this age. If international law does not furnish a precedent, our Government should make a precedent for international law.

CHARLES R. INGERSOLL,
Governor of Connecticut.

BOSTON, Nov. 17, 1873.

I hope your meeting will be free from passion or violence in speech and resolution. Let it calmly, firmly, resolutely condemn these bloody butcheries, and also the atrocities perpetrated for years upon Cuban patriots striving to break the rule of men who encourage the slave-trade, cling to slavery, and violate faith with coolie laborers. HENRY WILSON.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: If my name is of use to protest against the outrages against the laws of nations and of humanity, use it. If our Government wants volunteers, I will pledge myself to get my old regiment to avenge the dishonor of our flag, and fill it with volunteers in five days, and will lead it myself. Very truly yours, JOHN A. FOSTER.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: Official duties, which must extend to a late hour this evening, render it impossible for me to be present at your meeting. In my judgment, the only reparation which the United States can receive for the recent outrage is the abandonment by Spain of all pretense of authority over Cuba. And the only security for peace and liberty in that island must be its transfer to the jurisdiction and flag of the American Union. Yours, cordially, E. DELAFIELD SMITH.

GENTLEMEN: I participate strongly in that general indignation caused by the barbarities of the Cuban authorities, and I do not doubt our Government will do all that is incumbent upon it to maintain our honor and our rights, and to vindicate the cause of outraged humanity and civilization. JOHN A. DIX.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17, 1873.

GENTLEMEN: It is my earnest desire to be with you in person at the mass-meeting in Steinway Hall this evening, but imperative engagements prevent it. I am with you in spirit and sentiment. Urge resolute action upon our Government as a sacred duty—to act at once; send men and ships; take possession of Cuba; hang the ringleaders, bloodthirsty murderers, and pirates who cared to haul down our flag, took persons from our ship, and executed them. The United States should hold Cuba for the poor and downtrodden Cubans, and negotiate after that, but never again [illegible] Cuba [illegible] to the Cubans. Your friend and obedient [illegible] JULIAN ALLEN.

FREEHOLD, N. J., [illegible] 17, 1873.

Your dispatch received. The outrages comm[illegible] at Santiago de Cuba call for prompt and decided action on the part of our Government. If Spain cannot suppress the revolution in Cuba, nor prevent her adherents from committing acts which disgrace humanity and shock the civilized world, it is time for her to relinquish all claims of authority over the island. The geographical position of Cuba makes her condition of vast importance to this country. I believe her destiny is to be a Republic under the government of her own people, or to become a part of the United States—a destiny which will be hastened by current events, and without the violation of any international law on our part. I hope to see the day when no European power will govern one acre of territory on this side of the Atlantic. The interests of this nation and the welfare of the human race demand this. JOEL PARKER.

A Land of Sects.

The inhabitants of Victoria seem to be pretty well off for religions. The census of that colony, after giving the numbers of Methodists, Episcopalians, Presbyterians, &c., goes on to mention "other sects." Under this head come 17,650 Pagans, chiefly, we presume, Chinamen; 14 Christadelphians, 12 of the Church of the First Born, 1 Druid, 1 Dickinite, a Rosicrucian, and a Universal Restitutionist. Under "No Denomination" there are 8 "not decided" persons, 5 Natural Religion or Naturalists. Original Thinkers are in a small minority, as we find only one under this head. Two persons return themselves as having "a religion of their own;" while one, a woman, in more plain spoken, returning her faith as £. s. d. The registrar is hard-hearted enough to put a heading over her of "no religion." Under this latter head we find that the atheists are 14, against 8 returned as infidels. "No religion" (as returned) stands at 2,102. Although there are only 731,528 persons in the colony, it contains no fewer than 121 sects.

ILLINOIS STATE FARMERS' ASSOCIATION.

Second Annual Meeting.

Equal and exact justice to all men.—*Jefferson.*

KEWANEE, Nov. 10, 1873.

The second annual meeting of the Illinois State Farmers' Association will be held at Brenneman's Opera-House, in Decatur, commencing Tuesday, Dec. 16, 1873, at 9 a. m., and continuing three days.

Each Farmers' Club, Grange, or other Agricultural or Horticultural organization of the State is entitled to one delegate where the number of its members does not exceed 50; where the number of its members exceeds 50, to one delegate for every 100 members or fraction greater than half that number.

All delegates, on their arrival, are requested to report to the Secretary, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, until the hour of meeting; and, after that time, to the same officer at the place of meeting, where those delegates whose credentials seem to be correct will receive tickets admitting them to the floor of the Hall, and be assigned seats until the proper Committee acts upon their credentials.

Trades-Unions, and other organizations of the mechanics and other laboring men of the State, are cordially invited to send delegates, who will be invited to take seats in the Convention and to participate in the discussions.

The Clubs and Granges of every county in the State are earnestly requested to lose no time in appointing delegates, and in securing a full and enthusiastic representation from all parts of the State. Vice Presidents and County Committees are exhorted to go on and complete organizations in their counties and townships, so that the first anniversary of our Association may find the Farmers of Illinois completely and thoroughly organized.

"If you want a thing well done, you must do it yourself. You must not leave it to others."

W. C. FLAGG, President.
S. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ORDER OF BUSINESS SUGGESTED.

TUESDAY, FIRST DAY.

9 a. m.—Prayer; music; appointment of Committee on Credentials; report of officers.

2 p. m.—Music; report of Committee on Credentials; appointment of Committees on Constitution, Resolutions, Legislation.

3 p. m.—"Through Transportation by Water:" Discussion opened by S. M. Smith. "National Regulatory Legislation," by the Hon. J. B. Hawley.

4 p. m.—"Government Railways."

7 p. m.—Music; lecture by Miss Kate Stanton, of New York,—subject: "Abolition of Poverty."

WEDNESDAY, SECOND DAY.

9 a. m.—Prayer; Music; "State Railway Legislation," by the Hon. W. C. Flagg.

10½ a. m.—"Taxation, State and National, as Affecting the Farmers," by the Hon. Henry Brunson, of Kansas.

2 p. m.—"On Banking and Currency, in Their Relation to the Industrial Classes:" Papers by Prof. Amasa Walker and Horace F. Day.

4 p. m.—"Co-operation in Buying and Selling," by James A. Creighton.

7 p. m.—"Condition, Causes, and Results of the Farmers' Movement at the West," by Prof. J. B. Turner.

8 p. m.—"Who Creates Wealth, and How It Is Distributed," by M. M. Houton.

9 p. m.—"How Shall We Perfect Our Organizations?" by Charles E. Barney.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

7 a. m.—Prayer; music; "Working of Farmers' Clubs and Granges," S. T. K. Prime.

8 a. m.—"Crop Reports," S. M. Smith.

10 a. m.—Amendments of Constitution and By-Laws.

2 p. m.—Election of officers.

The discussion of each topic will be opened by persons chosen on account of their familiarity with the subject assigned them.

Each topic and its discussion will be limited to the time assigned it, unless otherwise directed by the Association; and speeches of few words and many ideas will have the preference.

SEVERAL ERRORS CORRECTED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In your Monday issue I notice a communication signed R. L. Powell, and as it has reference to myself, and affects my interests, I wish to correct some misstatements therein. The letter referred to was drawn out by a sensation article in the Sunday *Times*, headed "Innocence Triumphant," an article published of their own accord, and having reference to a musical and literary entertainment given by my personal friends on Wednesday evening last, where the marble bust of Innocence was unveiled. Powell (as he calls himself) says that the whole story looks like an attempted fabrication of buncomb at the expense of a great name, and an overweening desire to gain a Cardiff Giant notoriety, etc. Now, in justice to myself, I wish to make through your paper some statements and corrections.

On the 14th day of July last I resigned my position of street-car conductor, and at my residence, on West Lake street, went to work on an ideal bust, which I called "Innocence." I did not copy it from other works, neither did I model it in clay; but, with tools which I forged out at a neighboring blacksmith's shop, I went at work upon the marble, allowing fancy to take its own form in stone.

On the night of Sept. 1, when the work had progressed nearly to completion, burglars entered my house, and, beside robbing me of my watch and a small amount of money (all I had though), they broke the fingers off my marble bust. Not content with this, they added insult by writing on the marble, in slang phrase, "that they had crushed the hand they could not win, and spoiled the form that would not elope with them."

Upon discovering my loss next morning I did what was natural under the circumstances,—reported it to my neighbors. All day my house was crowded with visitors, and in the evening I read an account of the burglary in the *Evening Journal*, in which I was introduced as a brother of Hiram Powers. I felt both grief and indignation at the blunders, and at once wrote to the *Journal* denying the relationship.

Other papers reported the case, some of them calling me a brother and some a cousin of the great artist of Florence. I was too grief-stricken at my loss and disappointment, too much absorbed in trying to devise ways and means to pursue my calling, to make further corrections. Mr. Giles, of the firm of Giles Bros., was one of the first to visit me and give me words of encouragement. As a lover of art, he made suggestions in regard to my work and rendering aid of a more substantial character, which I am happy at this time to acknowledge, I was enabled to go to work and complete the bust, not according to my first ideas, but as best I could. About 300 persons have visited my rooms and seen me at work, and I have always corrected the mistakes of the press in reference to my being a brother of Hiram of renown.

My neighbors know that my work was mutilated,—know its history,—and those present at the unveiling of it can judge whether the article in the *Times* was more sensational than the event that it chronicled. I am *not* a brother of Hiram Powers, but a cousin. I have not attempted to make myself great through a great name. I make no pretensions to being a sculptor, and prefer to win a reputation with my chisel, or forever remain in obscurity with my disappointed hopes.

I have made no false statements concerning my work, my relationship, or my past history. I have never told Powell, or any one else, that my work was not mutilated intentionally, for that would have been a falsehood, and it was impossible for it to have been injured accidentally, for it was never thrown down, as the writer of the article stated.

I have not sought nor desired this publicity, and only publish this in justice to myself. Those wishing to satisfy themselves in regard to "Innocence" being a work of art, or a Cardiff Giant humbug, can do so on Wednesday evening of [illegible] week, at Grow's Opera-House, where my [illegible] friends [illegible] to put it on exhibition, as the audience on last Wedn[illegible] evening asked to have it repeated. W[illegible] POWERS.

EQUITABLE RATES VS. THE BOARD OF UNDERWRITERS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Those insurance companies which survived that ever-memorable disaster, the Chicago Fire, upon rallying their shattered forces found themselves masters of the field, and in a position to dictate terms. Availing themselves of their opportunity, they immediately formed a combination, known to the commercial world as the "Board of Underwriters." They are bound together by sundry rules and penalties, and many of the objects of the organization are both wise and legitimate; but the central idea, and the rock on which they must eventually split, is the enforcement of specified rates, because that law of trade, "The demand regulates the supply," is as inevitable as gravitation, and insurance cannot, for any considerable length of time, be sold either for more or less than its real value. The combination claimed, perhaps with justice, that a close competition had forced companies to write at ruinously low figures. Certainly, viewed in the light of the Chicago Fire, rates had been inadequate. The cost of insurance went up all over the country; and, in Chicago, rates were increased from 100 to 200 per cent, on the ground of our exceptional liability to disastrous fires. The injustice of this discrimination was fully demonstrated by the subsequent experience of Boston; and our greatly-improved methods of building, and efficient Fire Department, make a continued discrimination against us wholly indefensible. For two years the combination had the handling of the bulk of insurance on their own arbitrary terms. Their profits in that time can be inferred from the great success of the Traders' Insurance Company, organized in this city soon after the Fire. The rates of this Company are independent, but average much less than those of the Board; yet, in the brief space of two years, it has accumulated the handsome surplus of over $175,000. And investigation will further show that the Globe of Chicago, reorganized a little more than a year ago, has made a fine record, under popular management and low rates, as compared with those of the monopoly, whose agents, suddenly enriched, have surrounded themselves with all the elegant appointments of wealth. Surely, enough has already been conceded to any lingering sentiment of gratitude in behalf of companies which, in a great crisis, found themselves in a position to fulfill their contracts. Insurance at present rates is too great a burden upon our business, and self-protection demands that we seek a remedy. By transferring insurance, as far as may be, to responsible companies outside the combination, and by favoring the speedy organization of one or more companies in our midst, with ample and well-secured capital, officered by men of character and ability, the Board of Underwriters can be forced to come down to equitable rates, or—left to go to seed. R.

THE NEW BURNT-RECORDS BILL.

Letter from Carter H. Harrison, Esq., County Commissioner.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: You have been pleased to criticise adversely the bill for restoration of records presented to the County Board. The belief that legislation on the subject is necessary, and a desire to cause the best plan to be brought forward, was the inducement to this bill. Light may be the result of criticism and discussion. Will you permit me, therefore, to discuss, through your columns, first, the necessity of some law on the subject; and, next, the provisions of this particular plan? I shall try to be concise.

Very few land-owners in Cook County, even among the more intelligent of them, seem to realize that the foundations of the titles to their wealth are little better than shifting sands. Immediately after the Fire, there was a general dread that titles to lands would be lost in the smoke which followed the destruction of the buildings and records. But, being undisturbed for two years, we are like a frightened horse which is immediately calmed when the blind hides the object of dread. Our present supineness may be as unwise as was our first alarm. Our titles are, in fact, generally only possessory. Remove from our midst the living landmarks, and but few of the real-estate-owners in Cook County out of possession could maintain ejectment; and, what is far worse, many thousands could not defend in ejectment, without oral testimony, against a claimant armed with a few original deeds, and able to prove disabilities as a bar to limitations. The muniments of most of our titles are living witnesses, defective and destructible papers in private hands, and naked possession.

Let us reflect for a moment if these muniments are sufficient guarantees to leave our children. You are aware, sir, that evidence of the original grants of every tract in the county exists in the archives of the Land-Offices, and of the Canal and School Commissioners. The succeeding links are lost. The majority of the original grantees and of their earlier successors were non-residents. Laid away in old pigeon-holes and bureau-drawers are yet many of the original deeds. Successive purchasers rarely took possession of the original papers. They trusted to the records of a negligent county, which has betrayed the trust. A large number did not even preserve their own deeds. One gentleman in Chicago has huge bundles of deeds left with him in former years by clients, which were never reclaimed. Thus it is probably no exaggeration to say that there are not a hundred men in the county who can show, or even obtain, the documentary links in their chains of title.

In a few years the living landmarks of our titles—the Ogdens, Freers, Resses, Wolcotts, and others—will have passed away. We ourselves, who know something of our titles, will have gone. Our children, panoplied with innocence and ignorance, will have taken our places. The heirs-at-law of non-resident John Smiths, who had grants of large tracts, disposed of by them for paltry sums, but now worth many millions, will turn up with one or more original deeds in possession, and, aided by some astute attorney, will sue in ejectment hundreds of small owners, who have paid their hard earnings for their homes. They will prove that, through a mother married in infancy, or inheriting as a married woman, they are not barred by limitations. Parenthetically, it is no unusual thing for disabilities through females to continue over a half-century. The county, with criminal negligence, has permitted all record-evidence of title to be destroyed, and, with worse criminality, has refused to restore them. All witnesses to the original sales are dead. Papers in the hands of private owners have been lost or mutilated, or, what is equally bad, are defective, and living explanations of the defects are gone. Mr. Editor, will you ask some fair lawyer, What successful defense can be set up against these heirs? Millions of property will, or may, be placed in jeopardy. Endless and vexatious litigation will ensue. Lawyers will feast; poor men will suffer.

Who can tell how many of these original papers are in existence, how many of them may be manufactured for profitable blackmail, or how many heirs to original grantees are, and may yet continue, under disabilities? The courts of Kentucky were occupied for a quarter of a century in deciding land-suits growing out of conflicting and lapping surveys,—a large number of them believed to be fraudulent. Feuds grew up in families and neighborhoods. Our present negligence may cause worse than Anti-Rent riots to be enacted in Chicago.

Our toiling masses never dream that their children may be disturbed in the possession of the homes they are struggling to pay for. Already some of our best lawyers refuse to certify to titles as shown by abstracts, but demand that a decree under the Burnt-Record bill be obtained, and even then refuse to certify as against persons who may be laboring under disabilities. The provisions of that bill are not availed of by poor men, because of its expensiveness. Its uncertainty and inconclusiveness prevent a cautious man from feeling safe under it. Decrees are constantly being rendered under it as to unoccupied lands, when no service has been had upon any one, and no notice given of the suit, except through an advertisement in a paper which only a few professional men ever read. A man who owns unoccupied land knows not to-day if a decree under this bill has not given his property to some one else. Eternal vigilance is more necessary now, owing to this bill, than it was a few years since, when special assessment sales were made every week of the year.

Land-owners are supine,—the mass of them from ignorance of their danger. They bought their property and recorded their deeds. The county neglected these records. It is its duty to restore them, and at its own expense.

In another article I shall speak of the bill in question. Respectfully,

CARTER H. HARRISON.

ILLINOIS NEWS ITEMS.

At Scottsville, Macoupin County, a vein of coal has been reached, in sinking a shaft, 80 [illegible] thickness, 21 inches of which are the [illegible] ordinary bituminous coal, and 9 inches cannel coal.

—Two lead mines belonging to Galena parties, and which promise to be unusually rich, have been struck within a few days.

—The improvements now being made on the premises of the Illinois Central in this city gives employment to about 150 men, besides fifty engaged in quarrying stone at Makanda Station, the stone to be used for ballasting the track of the incline plane and for the foundations of numerous new buildings soon to be commenced. Dannis Cody has charge of nearly all the men at this place.—*Cairo Democrat.*

—Within the past few weeks John T. Alexander, of Morgan County, has purchased over 2,000 head of cattle in Kansas and Missouri, which he will feed on his farm, twelve miles east of Jacksonville.

—The lake froze over on Thursday night as far down as the Ft. Clark Mills. The ice in the lower part of the lake did not remain long after the sun had risen, but opposite the water-works it was so thick that the steam ferry-boat had considerable difficulty in getting through it. Axes had to be used quite vigorously before a clear channel was secured.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—It is said that in Pulaski County certain of the defeated candidates at the recent election propose to contest the right of those claiming to have received a majority of the votes cast to hold the offices for which they were candidates. It is said that in several precincts large numbers of illegal votes were cast, and that all of them were thrown for the successful parties.—*Cairo Democrat.*

—The necessity of a law compelling all children of suitable age to attend school, is shown in a number of rowdy boys that are wandering about this city throughout the day, jumping on cars, stealing articles from farmers' wagons, and doing other mischief because of their time being unoccupied. The people are required to build expensive school-houses, and the best of teachers are employed to teach. There should now be a law enacted that will cause the children of the State to improve the advantages which we have taxed ourselves to give them.—*Aurora Herald.*

—Prompt, spirited, and courteous in the highest degree was the answer returned by the officials of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway to the officials of the City of Rockford. The latter just asked the former to widen a street-bridge, when they politely replied, "Go to h—l." One Ald. Dow thereupon set up a wail in the Rockford Council Chamber over the fiery command, and objects to the journey directed, in the most decided manner. From the report in the Rockford *Gazette*, it does not seem that any other member of the Rockford Council uttered a single sentence of reluctance to do as directed by the philanthropic Company, and thus Dow is left alone protesting. We await the decision of the Aldermen as to how soon, if ever, they will undertake to march.—*Elgin Gazette.*

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.

Report of the Chief Signal Officer.

The following is a synopsis of the report of the Chief Signal Officer for the year ending Sept. 30, 1873:

THE METEOROLOGICAL REPORTS.

The whole number of stations from which the office now receives its stated meteoric reports is ninety-two, of which seventy-eight are the regular stations in the United States; eleven are in Canada, three in the West Indies. Of the stations in the United States, thirteen have been added during the year; and of the Canadian, from which reports have been received by comity of exchange with the Dominion Meteorological Bureau, four are new. The regular telegraphic reports from Havana, Cuba, began on Aug. 6; from Kingston, Jamaica, on Sept. 18; and from Santiago de Cuba on Sept. 29. Three other points, in the Islands of Porto Rico, Guadalupe, and Barbados, will be equipped as soon as observers can be designated. There is no international arrangement with the authorities of any of these islands, which fact is greatly regretted, nor is there at present any return of weather telegrams provided for or officially requested. Steps are in contemplation by which it is hoped necessary arrangements will be effected. The display of bulletins and weather charts at stations, the supply of prompt and gratuitous information to the press, and the exhibition at designated points of day or night signals at times of probable special danger, for the benefit of shipping and commercial interests, have been continued. The total number of tabulated bulletins issued and distributed at the several lake, sea-coast, and river ports, and inland cities, have been 143,097, excluding the river bulletins of changes in depth of water of principal rivers. The total number of weather charts issued and distributed has been 320,770, and the press reports (exclusive of the publication of the synopsis and probabilities) have been 23,294. Nine thousand four hundred and two copies of the *Weekly Weather Chronicle*, and 6,796 of the *Monthly Weather Review* have been furnished and gratuitously distributed to the press, agricultural and commercial associations, institutions of learning, and scientific persons.

WEATHER REPORTS FOR THE FARMERS.

The office has, under the direction of the Secretary of War, continued its exertions to solve, for the special benefit of the agricultural interests, the problem of giving promptly the information contained in the daily weather reports to the many farming and other communities not now reached by telegraph, and for which the copies published by the press do not arrive in time for use. The plan adopted has been to divide the territory of the United States into districts, each district having a distributing-point at or near the centre, from which two printed copies of the synopsis and probabilities are forwarded by mail to all post-offices within the districts, and which can be reached by rail, steamer, or mail-coach by 4 p. m. of the same day. This plan has been put in operation with the co-operation of the Post-Office Department, the bulletins being exhibited in frames by each Postmaster, at each post-office, as soon as received, and now provides for the regular distribution daily of 8,983 printed copies of the weather report, for display at 4,491 different post-offices. It will be extended as rapidly as expedient. The work has given satisfaction to the farming and interior population reached. Numerous communications received at the office evidence the fact that in many localities farming and other agricultural operations are conducted with reference to the atmospheric conditions announced in these reports as probable to occur. The immense agricultural interests of the United States, and the great results to be attained if they can be thus benefited, have rendered this success peculiarly gratifying. The whole number of these special bulletins so far printed and distributed is 895,014.

RIVER REPORTS.

There are nineteen special river stations from which reports of the depth of water in the principal rivers of the United States are daily made by telegraph at particular seasons, during which danger from freshets may be anticipated. River reports are also had from twenty of the regular stations. These data are widely published and distributed along the lines of the rivers. The reports thus had enable many dangers otherwise to follow rapid rises in the rivers to be guarded against, and contribute by the constant and accurate knowledge given of the depth of water in the channels to the convenience and safety of the river commerce. The benefits resulting from these reports, now in the second year of their issue, have been fully acknowledged by the various interests they have advanced. The total number of special river bulletins issued has been 22,210.

DIFFUSION OF THE INFORMATION.

By the different modes of publication adopted for the service, each of which has been arranged with definite purpose, and including that through the public press, it is estimated that the information emanating from this office reaches daily one-third of the households in the United States. The office is in regular communication with 161 established organizations, as Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Agricultural Societies, and Commercial Associations. In addition of this wide diffusion, the works of the office of a more scientific character, and not intended for daily popular use, have acquired a precision of detail and fullness of illustration which enables them to compare favorably with those of foreign countries. The plan and arrangement of these works are peculiar to this country.

MOUNTAIN STATIONS.

For the study of the phenomena of the upper portions of the atmosphere, in view of the benefit of the deductions to be had from them, and to determine more accurately the proper reductions to be made for great elevations, stations have been established at favorable points. In addition to those on Mount Washington, New Hampshire, and on Mount Mitchell, North Carolina, the difficult task of establishing a permanent telegraph station on the summit of Pike's Peak, at an elevation of 14,216 feet, has been accomplished, with the sanction of the Secretary of War. A telegraph line has been built to connect the station with Colorado Springs, and it is now in operation.

CAUTIONARY SIGNALS.

During the year cautionary signals have been ordered to be displayed in anticipation of eighty-eight probable storms. In seventy cases the storms anticipated manifested their effects at some of the stations at which the signals were ordered, the signals thus giving warning to shipping and other interests which would otherwise, perhaps, have been dangerously exposed. Forty cautionary telegrams were sent to the Meteorological Bureau of Canada. As in preceding years, when there has been error of display, it has been on the side of caution. While on occasions the signals ordered may have proved unnecessary, and are so reported unverified, on the other hand no extensive storms have occurred in the regions included in the system of cautionary signals without warning of its approach having been displayed in at least part of its course. The public confidence exhibited in the heed given to the warnings when they are shown has evidenced their general utility.

VERIFICATION OF THE PROBABILITIES.

The ascertained comparative accuracy of the deductions from reports styled "Probabilities" has been more clearly presented in this than in preceding years. The percentage of verifications has been mathematically computed for each of the geographical districts mentioned in the reports. The annual average of verifications has been as follows for the following-named districts: New England, 81.50; Middle States, 81.17; South Atlantic, 79.92; Lower Lakes, 78.90; Eastern Gulf, 77.16; Ohio Valley, 78.42; Western Gulf, 74.43; Upper Lakes, 75.25; Northwest, 74. With a more rigid and scrutinizing mode of calculation than was before adopted, the percentage of verifications has improved. The analysis of the year's work indicates clearly, at once, the wisdom of judiciously increasing the number of stations, and the general regions in which they should be established. The percentage of verifications for each district exhibits a regular proportion to the number of stations from which reports having reference to the atmospheric condition in the district under consideration have been recorded. It is thus to a certain extent mathematically demonstrated that the rules applied for the announcement of the deductions of the forecast are practically correct, and that with increasing facilities the percentage of verifications can be annually increased. It is not known that a demonstration of this character has been before attained. The office has still to regret that its telegraphic facilities are [illegible] its care would require. [illegible] this source of difficulty will be removed.

THE METEOROLOGICAL CONGRESS.

The Chief Signal-Officer refers to the proceedings of the Meteorological Congress of Vienna, held in pursuance of invitations officially issued by the Austrian Government, for a convention of persons charged with meteorological duties in different countries. The adoption by the unanimous vote of the Congress of a proposition to the effect that it is desirable, with a view to their exchange, that at least one uniform observation of such character as to be suitable for the preparation of synoptic charts should be taken and recorded daily, and simultaneously at as many stations as practicable throughout the world, is regarded as of special importance in reference to works of the kind now undertaken by the United States. This formal announcement, with such sanction, tends directly to the establishment of systems of signals and weather reports common among civilized nations. It is mentioned in connection with this subject that arrangements have already been made with Russia and Turkey to commence on Jan. 1, 1874, the exchange with the United States of one daily report taken simultaneously at the different stations throughout the great territorial extent of the Russian and Turkish Empires and the United States. The co-operation of the system of other nations is expected.

—The report that Cabello Blanco, the noted Mexican bandit, had crossed into Texas, and with a party of marauders, was robbing and plundering the country above Brownsville, has been confirmed. They stole about $3,000 worth of goods and arms, and recrossed the Rio Grande into Mexico near Los Cevas. The military were informed too late to make pursuit.

THE COURTS.

Application for a Mandamus to Restore a Member of the Board of Trade.

Heavy Sentences Against Operators of the "Panel Game."

Mechanic's Lien Against Kingsbury Block.

Bankruptcy Items---The County and Criminal Courts---The Courts in Brief.

Judge Williams was engaged yesterday afternoon in hearing the demurrer to an answer of the Board of Trade to the petition of A. E. Truman, who was suspended from the Board in May last, and in July filed a petition in the Circuit Court for a mandamus against the Board to restore him. He claims that the vote of suspension was made by the Board of Directors, and not by the whole Board of Trade; that the action complained of was committed in January, 1872, and no charges were preferred till May, 1873, more than a year thereafter, while the law requires that complaints shall be entered only in one year after the commission of the offense. The Board of Trade admit the existence of the rule of limitation, but allege that in October, 1872, it was repealed, and the rights of the parties left the same as if no such rule had been made; that Truman appeared before the Board of Directors and confessed the account. The answer denies that he protested against the action of the Board.

To this answer a demurrer was filed by the petitioner, claiming the answer to be insufficient in not stating the number of the Directors present, their action in detail, and also alleging that the rules governing the contract when it was made must be considered in force as to it, even though such rule had been repealed. Petitioner's attorneys claim that the amendment to the rule made in September, 1872, was not a repeal; an amendment to a statute declaring it should be amended in a certain way has no retroactive effect. 15 N. Y., 595. A statute never interferes with existing contracts unless it is so stated in positive terms. The intention undeclared expressly is not sufficient. 11 Page Rep., 403. A constructive assent to all acts of a corporative body by a member will not be construed to deprive him of his rights. A general statute will not repeal a former one unless the two are irreconcilably inconsistent. The admission of the account was not sufficient, as Truman did not admit the amount, but said he did not know it.

Counsel for the Board of Trade maintained that the power of the Board to act is not an open question, citing Page against the Board of Trade, 45 Illinois Rep. It cannot be urged that the limitation rule debars the Board because it was changed, and the limitation ceased before proceedings were instituted. The right to complain was existing, and the Board were authorized to hear the evidence, as if no limiting rule had ever been made. 7 Ind. Rep., 91.

Many of the arguments made were the same as those urged in the Brine case.

THE OLD COURT-HOUSE DOORS.

George W. Prickett complained, by his bill in the Superior Court, of Alexander Douglas, Benel W. Bridge, James H. Roberts, George H. Miner, Joshua Saunders, Reuben Hatch, Joseph Holbrook, W. Scott Keith, Malcolm McDonald, and John Roe, of certain fraudulent operations. Prickett alleges that in 1869 Douglas bought of him Lots 33 and 34, Block 28, of the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west ½ of the northeast ¼ of Sec. 17, 39, 14, paying therefor by giving two notes for $2,500 each, payable ten years after date, and a trust deed to secure them, the Trustee being Benel W. Bridge, and in case of his death or removal, then James H. Roberts was to be the successor in trust. Complainant alleges, moreover, that Douglas has not paid any of the taxes or assessments levied on the property, and still refuses to pay them, nor has he paid any of the interest accrued.

The north door of the Court-House, at which, on default of payment of the trust deed, sale was to be made, was of course destroyed with the Court-House in the fire of October, 1871, and complainant cannot safely have the premises sold anywhere else. He therefore prays that the Court may appoint the east door as the place where a sale may legally be made and that the Trustee be ordered to sell for nonpayment of interest. The other defendants are supposed to have judgment liens, and complainant asks that their liens may be deferred until his is fully paid.

THE PANEL-GAME OPERATORS.

The case of George Allen, Hattie Allen, and Mary Knox, which has occupied the attention of the Criminal Court for two days, was concluded yesterday. The parties were arrested and charged with robbery by means of the "panel game," as it is called. They attempted to set up the defense of an alibi, but the jury found them guilty, and sentenced George to ten years and the girls to five years each in the Penitentiary.

John Brady, Pat Harris, James Peulers, John Tracy, James Conway, and Bridget O'Brien are now on trial for a similar offense, being charged with coaxing John Houston into a house and robbing him of $150. Bridget persuaded Houston to go with her, and when he was in the trap she disappeared, and the others, rushing in, bound him, threw him on the floor, and went through his pockets. None of the accused appear to be over 21, and John Tracy is apparently about 13. The trial is still in progress.

THE HOWELL CASE.

The defense finished their testimony yesterday morning, and the remainder of the day was occupied by the plaintiff in introducing rebutting testimony,—part to impeach and part to prove the value of the contents of the mill to be much more than the amount for which it was insured. To-day will probably be occupied with testimony in reference to the value of the machinery.

RESTORED.

In the Circuit Court, Catherine E. Ewing yesterday filed a copy of her bill of complaint against her former husband, William H. Brooks, Jr. The suit was commenced in 1869, the papers destroyed in 1871, and restored yesterday. Complainant claims to own Lot 12, Block 14, Lot 16, Block 4, and Lot 1, Block 27, all in Duncan's Addition. By the urgent request of her husband she conveyed this property to him, and now seeks to have the deed set aside, claiming it to have been done by his coercion. In the answer Brooks states that the deed was given freely; that she procured a divorce from him, and it was agreed that she should have certain property, but she clandestinely procurred the divorce without binding herself to take the agreed property, and had a decree rendered in her favor, entitling her to the property in question.

MECHANIC'S LIEN AGAINST MUSIC HALL.

Cornelius and Abner Price, contractors, filed a voluminous bill in the Superior Court for a mechanic's lien on Lot 46, and the north 41½ feet of Lot 5, Block 35, in the Original Town of Chicago, being the Kingsbury Block, on Clark and Randolph streets, immediately adjoining the Ashland Block. Petitioners allege that there is owing on the original contract $5,000 for extra work, $614.20 for increased cost of laying brick, owing to delay caused by the defendants, $1,500, and $200 for concreting the buildings. A further sum of $510.35 was agreed on for materials furnished. For balance on plastering and modeling the Music Hall, $2,502.90 is claimed, making a grand total of $10,327.45. The petition is against Henry W. Kingsbury and Eva Lawrence, the United States Mortgage Company, Burling & Adler, Jonathan Clark, P. Fanning & Co., John McArthur, H. Byrne, E. Griffith, Sullivan & Co., Crane Brothers' Manufacturing Company, and Brown Brothers.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SALE.

Hudson Compton complained of John Kean, for indulging in some alleged sharp practices. He states that he borrowed of Kean $368 in February last, giving a note and mortgage on Lots 49 to 50, in Block 1, of Desplaines' Addition to Maywood, which are worth $1,000. Since the maturity of the note, which fell due in April last, $80 has been paid. In July, Kean agreed, in consideration of $48 paid at various times, to extend the payment of the note for a year. Complainant alleges he was ready in July to pay the whole amount due, but in consideration of the extension, he used the money for other purposes, and cannot now pay. Within ten days Kean has advertised the premises for sale, to have been made yesterday, and claiming $400 due. Compton, therefore, asked an injunction against the sale, which was granted on filing a bond of $200.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

W. S. Cleveland filed a petition in bankruptcy against Orrin Smith and George T. Connor, brick manufacturers, claiming $700 due on a promissory note due Oct. 12, 1873. They urge that the debtors allowed judgment to go against them for $1,053.51, and an execution to be issued, on which their property was taken. They were adjudicated bankrupt on confession, and the warrant made returnable Dec. 20, 1873, and G. W. Campbell appointed provisional Assignee.

In the case of George W. Phillips, Jr., Nehemiah Newman, and John Jacobs, a final order of reference was made to Register Hibbard.

Bradford Hancock was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of Selig Lebrecht.

Allen & Mackey were allowed to file proof of debt, and objections to the dismissal of the case of Helen M. Haight.

George W. Campbell was appointed provisional Assignee of the estate of Antoine Gaydou.

Jonathan Hay was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued returnable December 20.

Joseph Bickerton and Joseph Jeffrey were adjudicated bankrupt by default, and the warrant of seizure made returnable December 22.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Mr. E. G. Asay presented to the Court the resolutions adopted on the death of the late Judge Porter, accompanying them with some appropriate remarks, and the resolutions were ordered to be spread on the records.

Edward Carroll and Patrick Dwyer pleaded guilty to petty larceny.

Edward Curtis pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill.

COUNTY COURT.

The will of Jacob Klassen was proved, and letters testamentary granted to John Klassen, under a bond of $2,000.

In the matter of James E. Stearns, a citation was issued against John W. Stearns and John W. Stearns, Jr., surviving partners, to show cause, Nov. 26, why they should not be compelled to file an inventory of the partnership.

Herman Hinska, Dion Swift, and Adolph Wextrum were tried by a jury and found insane.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

John Williams brought an action in assumpsit against Benjamin V. Page and William Sprague for $4,500. Also one against James H. Bowen for $1,750.

Edwin C. Allen recovered judgment by virtue of a power of attorney, against Joseph R. Bickerdike, and Zach J. Pratt for $2,058.88.

The Third National Bank, of Chicago, commenced suit against Barbara McMahon for $1,000.

Van Schaack, Stevenson & Reid sue John H. Byrne for $1,000.

The Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company commenced an action against E. F. Angel, Richard Waterman, and William P. Davis for $3,500. Also, one against E. J. Cubley, and E. F. Angel for $1,500.

John B. Fairchild has filed a præcipe to compel James H. Fairchild to pay over $1,000 claimed to be due.

The National Bank of Commerce commenced an action against Damson Kerr, Jr., for $2,000.

A suit in assumpsit was brought by Nathan Platt, Edwin Thorn, and Isaac M. Maynard against John W. Bent.

A judgment by confession for $1,178.32 was entered up against Philip Hicks, and in favor of William H. White.

Ezra H. Martin, for the use of Willett & Herring, brought suit against Thomas C. Boyd for $3,000.

The Grundy County National Bank filed a præcipe in assumpsit against K. K. Jones for $6,000. The same plaintiff also entered up judgment by confession against Charles E. Jenkins and Robert McClelland for $5,077.76.

A judgment by confession was entered up by confession in favor of the Third National Bank against Samuel J. Jones, for the sum of $1,862.50.

Miller, Watson & Co. commenced an action against the National Life Insurance Company for the sum of $4,000.

Charles Mears and Jonathan Slade recovered judgment by confession against Richard Duvall, Mary Jane Duvall, John M. Stephens, and William Duvall for $1,042.40.

Walcott, Smith & Co. commenced an action against Robert E. McKay to recover $1,000, and another against Charles Matthai and Oscar Matthai for $1,500.

Duncan D. McBean and Duncan S. McBean brought suit against the Clifton Hotel Company for $1,000.

Henry L. Hill recovered judgment against Charles L. Spaulding for the sum of $1,278.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

D. Launder entered up judgment by confession against John H. Ross for $1,183.

H. and A. C. Van Beil recovered judgment in the Circuit Court against Albert Cudney for $1,048.88.

The Corn Exchange National Bank recovered a judgment against D. W. Tillinghast and Levi D. Boone for $2,034.99.

A judgment was rendered in favor of the Kirby Carpenter Company against Simeon Mayo for $1,681.51.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary will call 104 to 108, 110, 111, 113, 114, 116 to 119, 122 to 125, and 127 to 129, all inclusive.

Judge Zane's call will be Nos. 31 and 41.

Judge Rogers will call 1,416, 1,417, 1,418, 1,420, 1,422, 1,424, 1,425, 1,426, 1,427, and 1,429.

Judge Booth's call is still 168 to 180.

Judge Tree will hear 1,941.

ON THE LAKE.

Adventures of the Schooner A. B. Moore and the Steam-Barge Ballentine---A New Dry-Dock---Miscellaneous Items.

A day previous to the terrific gale of Tuesday week, the large schooner A. B. Moore, in tow of the powerful steam-barge Ballentine, left this city for Buffalo, the former with about 67,000 bushels of corn on board, and the latter about 45,000 bushels. These vessels encountered the gale, as has been previously reported, in all its fury, the Ballentine being boarded by the sea, sweeping about 60 tons of coal off her deck. To save both vessels from sinking, the lines had to be cut. Consequently the A. B. Moore ran ashore and was dismasted, her cargo being slightly damaged by water. The Ballentine subsequently returned to this city, and took a new supply of coal on board. She then returned to the scene of disaster, and got the Moore off, and again both vessels started on their voyage to Buffalo. They arrived safely at Detroit on Wednesday, but the damage to the A. B. Moore was of such a nature that it was thought advisable to keep her at the latter place and have her unloaded, and let the Ballentine proceed to Buffalo alone. A telegram received here yesterday morning stated that the steam-barge Ballentine had struck on Lime Kiln reef and sunk. The agent of the vessel received a later dispatch from the Captain of the barge, saying that the Ballentine sustained little injury, and was able to continue on her course.

Miller Brothers have in progress of construction a new dry-dock in the South Branch, which will be large enough to take in some of their monster vessels. The dock, when completed, will be 300 feet in length. There are 14 feet of water on the blocks. The gate is 50 feet wide, and the dock is to be 50 feet wide on the bottom. These dimensions will enable the proprietors to haul out the largest craft on the lakes, with space to spare. At present 250 feet of the dock are completed.

The tug George W. Wood left this city yesterday afternoon for St. Martin's Island, where the schooner Homer is ashore with 200 tons of coal. The tug will do its best to haul the vessel off and bring her to this city.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The schooner Fred A. Morse, ashore near Little Traverse, on Lake Michigan, has been abandoned for the present. No effort to get her off will be attempted before next season.

The present season has been a most disastrous one for the Northern Company, three boats having been lost within a month or two. The Akron was burned, the Young America stranded on Lake Ontario, and now the City of Boston is a wreck.

The owners of the schooner Pelican have been advised that the steam-barge Egyptian had succeeded in getting that vessel off Grand Island, and that both vessels are now on the way down. The extent of the damages sustained by the Pelican are not known, but it is presumed they are not serious.

The breaking loose and probable loss of some barges from the steamer Benton, during a heavy storm on Lake Erie on Saturday last, has been reported. The greatest fears were entertained for the safety of the Isabella, which was not fitted to take care of herself. Fortunately for her crew, they were towed to Cleveland by the bark Louisa, Capt. Jones, and but for the skillful management of this craft all would probably have been lost.

The recent storm on Lake Michigan swept out of existence a number of old hulks which long since had served well their time, and which, had they been sailing anywhere except on Lake Michigan, would have been superannuated years before. Of those recently wrecked was the old schooner Hamilton, formerly of Oswego, where she was built in 1847. She was one of the "Red Bird" line, and will be remembered by the peculiar rig those vessels had. Her obituary has been written up on more than one occasion. The other craft alluded to was the Minnesota, built also at Oswego, and of the same age as the last named.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

Effect of the Hard Times on Crime and Criminals.

The Police Report an Increase of Petty Thefts.

It is pretty generally received as an axiomatic truth that crime increases when times are hard. The harvest of the scientific cracksman comes when times are easy and vaults bear over night a goodly share of currency, and hard times are as fatal to his enterprises as they are to business in general. But when poverty begins to pinch all round, and the want of bread and fuel begins to be felt generally, an increase of the smaller crimes is invariably found. Chicago is no exception to the rule. And in order to find out to what extent the hard times are affecting crime and criminals, a TRIBUNE reporter was sent yesterday to make inquiries among the police, who may be reasonably accepted as authorities on the subject. The reporter called upon

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN,

who said he did not notice any very general increase of crime. He thought that what might be termed bread-and-butter stealing, that is, petty larcenies which are impelled by the sheer want of those committing them, was on the increase and would promise to continue pretty lively during the winter. Outside of this he thought that crime was not any more general now than ever before. He attributed this to the very small number of thieves at present in Chicago, the police force having rendered their stay here decidedly unpleasant and by no means lucrative.

DETECTIVE ELLIS

thought that the hard times were having a very decided effect in increasing the number of sneak thief robberies. The number of overcoats which the sneak-thieves remove from halls carelessly left unguarded is always very large at this time of year, and is particularly so this season. He recommended that parties who hang up in their halls overcoats, fur caps, etc., keep their hall-doors locked if they wish to retain these useful articles of clothing, as he thought the coming winter was going to be a very severe one in the way of robberies of all kinds.

SERGEANT HOOD,

of the Bridgeport Police Station, had noticed a large increase of crime within the past ten days, robberies on the street, both of stores and citizens, being especially noticeable. The robberies from the persons of foot-passengers take place in many instances between 6 o'clock and 8 o'clock in the evening, a fact which shows the desperate nature of the robbers. A feature of these cases, which shows pretty plainly that the criminals are new beginners urged by want to their acts, is that almost all have been accomplished without any attempt to add bodily injury to the theft, which the highway robber generally does not fail to do. He thought that parties rendered desperate by necessity watch round stores until they meet somebody with money, whom they follow until a sufficiently secluded spot offers a favorable opportunity to make the customary demand. There is no doubt that a careless display of her money caused the attack already reported upon the wife of a police officer who was taking home $60, the balance of an amount she had been out shopping with. Sergt. Hood stated that the number of applications to the Police Station for relief and lodging over night had increased very greatly of late, and was much in excess of the number at this time last year. He told a story of destitution which shows that even those who have homes are often but little better off than the roofless waifs who wander from police station to police station, and from the County Agent's to the Relief Society's office. A few days since a young woman living near Blue Island avenue called, at 7 o'clock in the morning, at the station, asking for assistance, and complaining of the treatment she had received from her husband, and asking for a warrant for his arrest. She had neither shoes nor stockings on, and had not even a shawl to protect her against the bitter cold. The officer who arrested the man said that he never saw such a state of utter desolation as that which reigned in the house where he found the man.

The nearest approach to a bed was a bunk with a couple of bundles of hay shaken into it, and covered by one thin, threadbare blanket. A small home-made table and a three-legged stool completed the furniture of the room. There was no fire, but huddled instinctively near the empty fire-place were several young children crying from hunger and cold. There was nothing to eat in the house. The case was promptly referred to the County Agent, who afforded the required relief. In Bridgeport the suffering during the coming winter promises to be very general, as a large number of the concerns in which residents of this quarter found work, have closed. The closing of Col. Hancock's packing-house alone has thrown out of employment some 200 or 300 men, and at this season there is no other occupation for them to work at. The grocery-store keepers are burdened with heavy book debts, and are obliged to be extremely careful in giving credit. Under these circumstances, the Sergeant did not see how the coming winter could be otherwise than marked by a frequent commission of crime. As an instance of how mean an act poverty will impel a man to, the Sergeant told a story as narrated to him by a decrepid old woman. The other day she got half a ton of coal from the County Agent. It came so late that she had not time to get it into her room. Waking in the night, she heard some one helping himself to her fuel, but was afraid to stir or enter protest, as she knew the desperate character of her neighbors. In the morning she found the bulk of her fuel gone, and has ever since been obliged to use it with more than accustomed economy. Fuel stealing is carried on by the poor in all conceivable ways. The trains coming in from Wilmington on the St. Louis & Alton Railroad are daily visited by bands of pilferers who, notwithstanding the utmost exertions made to prevent them, generally succeed in securing considerable booty.

AT THE TWELFTH STREET STATION,

a large increase of the sneak-thief business was reported. Hardly a day passes but shop-keepers and householders call at the station to complain of depredations. As a general rule the crimes spring from the actual wants of those committing them, as is shown by the character of the things stolen, which are in most cases articles of clothing or consumption. The professional sneak-thief, however, shows no discrimination in his larceny,—anything pawnable or vendible is game for him. At this station the number of applications for lodging and assistance is at present largely above the average. Every night three or four homeless creatures apply for lodging, and it is in almost all cases granted. Those coming from the South invariably mention St. Louis as their home, while those from the East favor Buffalo. It is a cruel thing to do to any man, and, when the victims learn their fate, they often ask to be sent to jail instead, but the County Agent has no choice in the matter, and the pauper of St. Louis is sent back to that city.

SERGT. JOHNSON,

of the Union Street Police Station, indorsed all the other opinions with regard to the sneak-thieves, and said that housekeepers had better look very close after their hall doors this winter. At his station, too, the number of nightly applicants for relief and lodging is much above the average, and he thought the hint thrown out on one or two occasions by THE TRIBUNE ought to be acted upon by the proper authorities and a suitable lodging-house provided for the wanderers. Take it altogether, there is no doubt that the effect of the hard times on crime and criminals is already very plainly evidenced, and there is reason to fear a continuous increase of robberies and evil deeds in general if better prospects are not soon forthcoming.

TICKET AGENTS' COMMISSIONS.

The Convention of the Railway Association of America met again yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, at the Pacific Hotel, when the subject of the abolition of the paying of commissions to ticket-agents and scalpers was again taken up and discussed, and it was finally concluded to stick by the agreement which was signed by the seventy-two roads represented on Wednesday, and by the seven others that arrived since. Mr. H. E. Thorp, the Secretary of the Railway Association, was instructed to proceed to Baltimore and obtain the signature of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company to the agreement. It is confidently asserted that the management of the road will gladly sign the document, they having only held out to see whether the other roads were in earnest.

The proposition to modify the pass system, by giving Superintendents alone the power to issue passes, or to abolish it altogether by extending it to the Eastern roads, was also discussed, but nothing definite was accomplished.

After the subjects of finance, transportation, and panic, had been severally discussed, the Convention adjourned sine die.

The regular meeting of the Railway Association of America will be held next March at Louisville, Ky.

FIRE DEPARTMENT MATTERS.

Five Hundred Applicants for Appointment Besiege the Board--Purchase of Hose-Carts, Etc.

It was some time before a reporter could press his way into the office of the Police and Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon. The available space between the Adams street entrance and the Board-room was solidly packed with men, generally strong, hardy-looking fellows, all wearing an appearance of anxiety, and all talking with great vivacity. The reporter was at a loss to imagine what was going on. Were they craving enlistment into some volunteer Cuban organization, or what? Judicious inquiry elicited the information that these men, some 500 in number, were applicants for appointment on the Fire Department.

When the room was cleared of applicants and Aldermen, the Board came to order.

Marshal Benner said there were men enough upon the roll-list of the Fire Department to last until summer.

Commissioner Sheridan moved that the Board defer the appointment of any more men for the Department.

Commissioner Wright said it would be unjust to ignore the claims of some thirty or more men who had been examined by the surgeon, and selected by the Marshals with great care for the next vacancies. These men had paid their deposits of $2, and could not be overlooked.

The motion prevailing, the announcement was made to the regiment outside, and the hall was soon deserted.

The resignation of pipe-man George M. Cornell was, on motion, accepted.

E. B. Atwater and Peter Kidder, having served the required sixty days' probation were appointed to the regular service of the Fire Department.

Conrad Ruhl, pipe-man, was charged with absence from duty without permission from his superior officer. Ruhl plead guilty of the violation of the rule. He was reprimanded.

The Board proceeded to discuss the relative merits of the two-wheel and four-wheel hose-carts, after which three bids for hose-carts were opened. It was decided to let the contract for two machines to the Babcock Manufacturing Company, on the understanding that such reel be put upon the carts as the Marshals should deem right.

A communication was received from property-owners in the vicinity of the intersection of State and Twelfth streets, asking that the engine-house be removed from Victoria avenue to a site on Twelfth street, between State street and Wabash avenue, was read by the Secretary, and referred to the Marshal, with instructions to find out what lots had been offered for this purpose.

After discussing general topics, such as the weather, the thermometer, the Cuban crisis, and other matters germane to the Fire Department, the Board adjourned.

OUR TAXES.

The Various Taxes Which the Chicago Property-Owners Will Have to Pay This Year.

The various taxes which the property-holders of Chicago will have to pay this year, exclusive of the county tax, have been extended by the County Clerk, and the result is as follows:

NORTH DIVISION.

Total valuation			$21,979,154.00
State tax	3.6	mills	79,124.96
County tax	4	mills	87,916.62
Park tax	3.16	mills	69,454.13
Town tax	0.454	mills	9,978.55
Total	11.214	mills	$246,474.26

SOUTH DIVISION.

Total valuation			$123,115,762.00
State tax	3.6	mills	443,216.75
County tax	4	mills	492,463.05
Park tax	1.970	mills	242,537.86
Town tax	0.202	mills	25,000.00
Total	9.772	mills	$1,203,217.66

WEST DIVISION.

Total taxation			$84,741,022.00
State tax	3.6	mills	305,067.68
County tax	4.	mills	338,964.09
Park tax (improvements)	2.6	mills	220,326.66
Park tax (interest, &c.)	0.5	mills	42,370.06
Town tax	1.22	mills	103,690.00
Total	11.92	mills	$1,010,419.49

As an offset, the legality of the State tax will be contested. The legality of all the town taxes is doubtful, and the West Side Park Commissioners, under their act, can collect for improvement purposes the proceeds of a three-mill tax, but the amount they can raise is limited to $100,000. Consequently the sum of $220,326.66, which they seek to raise, is illegal, and if they are entitled to anything, it is only $100,000.

PERSONAL.

W. Tod, of Shanghai, is at the Grand Pacific.

C. A. Shepherd, of Japan, is at the Sherman.

Gen. D. W. Guild, of Boston, is at the Sherman.

R. Rogers, of Liverpool, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gen. J. V. Farnsworth, of St. Charles, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. J. S. Sumner, of Georgia, is at the Commercial.

Lord William Parker, of London, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. George W. French, of Indiana, is at the Sherman.

The noon prayer-meeting to-day will be led by B. F. Jacobs.

Senator R. J. Oglesby and wife are at the Grand Pacific.

O. Gassersomme, of Paris, France, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. J. P. Middlecoff, of Paxton, Ill., is at the Sherman.

E. A. Ellsworth and J. B. Whipple, of Washington, are at the Palmer.

S. N. Bowker and L. N. Gales, of Worcester, Mass., are at the Palmer.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, of New York, and G. Smith Stanton, of Iowa, are guests at the Sherman.

C. D. Goram, Superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Railroad, is at the Grand Pacific.

Gage Brothers and Rice, of the Grand Pacific Hotel, gave their second of the series of hops to the guests of the hotel last evening.

W. H. Bates, San Jose, Cal., E. T. King, Santa Clara, Cal., Philip Holland, Montreal, and F. O. Dick, Philadelphia, are registered at the Pacific.

M. L. Bundy, Indiana, T. Lyle Dickey, Ottawa, J. E. Herbert, Ohio, and H. C. Davison, Springfield, D. T., are stopping at the Palmer.

J. C. Flager, Bremen, Germany, J. R. Edwards, Boston, J. W. Irdell, Cincinnati, and Dr. Burnell, Philadelphia, are guests at the Sherman.

The Fire Marshal has been granted four weeks' leave of absence, and will visit the large cities in the East, with a view of seeing how their Fire Departments are managed.

The religious service known as the "month's memory," for the late William B. Clarke, son of John V. Clarke, Esq., will take place at St. Mary's church, Evanston, on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 10:30 a. m.

Mr. Thomas E. Lonergan, a gentleman well-known in Chicago, both as journalist and operative of the United States Secret Service, is in the city. Mr. Lonergan has made St. Louis his home, but feels compelled to come to Chicago occasionally to vary the monotony of St. Louis life. He is at the Pacific.

The mother of Gen. Ryan, one of the victims of Spanish barbarity, called at the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon and applied for a pass to Washington. She desires to get the effects of her son. The Acting-Mayor gave her a letter to Gen. Cook, who has charge of them, and also a note to Mr. F. H. Winston, requesting him to aid her in obtaining free transportation.

Mr. Horace F. White, who has held the position of Mayor's Secretary for the past eighteen months, tendered his resignation to Mayor Bond yesterday. He contemplates practicing law, being a graduate of the Columbia Law School, and will give his exclusive attention to the business of clients after Dec. 1. His many friends wish him success. He possesses considerable ability.

An extract from a private letter from the Hon. Joseph Medill is encouraging to Chicagoans. He says: "I see that the Tilley plan was adopted by one majority. Tell Acting Mayor Bond that I have looked London and Paris carefully over, and can find no public building erected on so beautiful a plan. It will be a gem, if faithfully carried out. The 'Ring' nearly let in Gay's common-place design, which, if built upon, would never have given public satisfaction."

COMMISSIONAIRES.

Organization of a Company of 200 Men to Carry Messages and Baggage, and Do Repairing of All Kinds at Cheap Rates--History of the Company, and an Explanation of Its Manner of Working.

Travelers in the large cities of Europe miss, on their return to the United States, some of those conveniences of modern life which have been gradually evolved in older countries from public necessity. Perhaps they cannot exactly tell what it is they miss, but they are aware of something lacking. The mention of the "Commissionaire" system of London, Paris, Vienna, Berlin, and other cities, will recall to those who have been familiar with this means of centralizing labor pleasant recollections of trouble saved, and life made less arduous. It is unnecessary to go back to a history of the system. Suffice to say that, about twenty years ago, a Parisian hit upon the idea of centralizing labor, organized an immense corps of public servants, uniformed them and threw them out all over the city to do at a small cost anything that the public might want. Not long afterwards the commissionaires found their way into Vienna and Berlin. Then London, Bristol, and the other large cities of England adopted them, and their name, "Commissionaire," has gone into the English language.

It is strange that no steps have been taken until now to introduce the system into American cities, but such is the fact. Two Chicagoans, however, have decided to lose no time in organizing such a corps of public servants or commissionaires, and offering to Chicago as the most enterprising and most cosmopolitan city in the country the first trial of their army.

It was first determined by Messrs. W. S. Griffith and L. Von Hoven to commence their operations next spring, but the sudden troubles which have left hundreds without employment in the city have impelled them to lose no time in the organization of a corps, and by Christmas about 200 men in uniform will be found parading the principal streets of Chicago, armed with hand-carts, ropes, straps, everything that a sudden emergency may require.

"And what are these Commissionaires to do?" naturally inquires the reader.

The duties of the Commissionaire will be as follows: Carrying letters, packages, and all kinds of things to a weight of 40 pounds, from one point in the city to another, fulfilling all sorts of verbal orders to different quarters, assisting in packing as well as in carrying goods, transporting them to railroad depots and express offices, waiting for passengers at the depots, carrying their baggage, directing them to hotels and private residences, moving portable goods from houses, looking after offices, tendering assistance to the Police and Fire Departments, and do anything that may be required.

For instance: Should a customer want any repairs done, he will call upon the office to send up a man to do it. The occupation of every Commissionaire previous to his becoming one is recorded, and the office will furnish you a man to put a patch on your boot, or mend a broken wire in your piano.

Each Commissionaire will have a small book containing all rules and regulations of the Company, and all rates as fixed according to the class of work required and time occupied in performing it. The customer will receive a check from the Commissionaire which will guarantee the punctual fulfillment of orders, this check being taken from a check-book carried by the Commissionaire, and reading from 10 cents to $3, and bearing date and the number of the Commissionaire. This check will warrant the exactness of the charge and the prompt performance of the work, and will protect the customer from loss. The Company further holds itself responsible for all loss through incompetency or dishonesty of its employes upon the presentation by the holder of this check.

The great object of such a system is to insure work faithfully done at a small cost, and this necessitates the greatest care in the selection of employes. Over 1,000 applications have been made already, but about fifty only have been appointed at present. The men are to receive no wages at present, but to work on shares, their percentage being two-thirds of what they make. This will not pay the Chicago Commissionaire Company, but it will serve to interest both the public and the employes until the system is adopted. The uniform will be gray pants with red stripes, gray coat, and red cap, with hand-cart to match. The Company provides the uniform. There is no reason to doubt the success of the enterprise, as it has become already a necessity in Europe, and Chicago people never fail to adopt anything that is advantageous to them.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Coroner's examination in the case of Mrs. Mary J. Hill was not concluded yesterday, but will probably be to-day.

James Thomas assaulted B. Muller, and tried to rob him. When the case was called up yesterday morning, Banyon continued the case in bail of $1,000.

A West Lake street iron-monger puts forth an original sign—a frying-pan on a placard marked, "——ic prices," meaning, probably, "frying-panic prices."

The Board of Public Works have stopped the laying of sewers and of water-pipes. Cold weather and the frozen condition of the ground interferes with the work.

The ladies' of the Ninth Presbyterian Church, will give a series of tableaux this evening, at Cleaver Hall, corner of Drexel and Brook streets, at half-past 7 o'clock.

George Kelly stole $65 from a fellow passenger in a street-car, and was arrested by Detective Slayton and taken to the Armory. Yesterday Banyon held him in bail of $500, to the Criminal Court.

John Parker took some friends of his into a restaurant and called for wine, oysters, &c., and after eating them refused to pay for them. Scully sent John to the Bridewell to stay for two months.

John Hennesey, who threatened to shoot Patrick Dunigan in the concert-saloon on Wednesday night, unless he would hand over to John $10, was yesterday morning up before Banyon, and his case continued in bail of $500.

Willie Benzen, a cash-boy in the employ of Hotchkin, Palmer & Co., while delivering some goods on Fourteenth street Wednesday evening, was set upon and robbed of two parcels worth $22, by some young roughs, who escaped with the property.

Lou Torry and William Miller were before Justice Thompson yesterday, in the Town of Lake, for stealing a valuable pair of fur gloves from John Miller. They were held for further examination. The theft took place in Dunn's saloon, near the Transit House.

Richard D. Newton is the proprietor of an establishment known to the police as a "watch-stuffing" house, a "mock-auction" store, or a "Peter Funk" establishment. He went into one of his little operations, and was held by Scully in bail of $500 for swindling.

A Bridewell convict, dressed in the regulation prison garb, was seen on North Clark street near the bridge, yesterday afternoon, unloading brick from a wagon. A crowd of small boys jeering at him, Ald. Schaffner became indignant and called the attention of the Mayor to the fact.

At a meeting of the Irish Immigration Society, held on Tuesday evening last, it was unanimously decided to adopt the same course pursued by the German Immigration Society in regard to the Immigration bill now before Congress, viz.: forward a memorial favoring its passage.

"Come round and see us, do! Pauline's baby has come and you *must* come and see it," was the naive salutation addressed by one gushing young lady to another on a Madison street car the other evening, and a whole car full of Malthusians burst into a roar at the expense of "Pauline's baby."

About 11 o'clock Wednesday night a man named John Harmes was knocked down by three men, and robbed of $190, in front of No. 176 Arnold street. He was rendered insensible, and, upon recovering, made his way to the Twenty-Second-Street Police Station, where he reported the outrage to an officer.

The alarm of fire from Box 51, at half-past 8 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of flames in a barn in the rear of No. 908 State street, occupied by Charles Seidle, whose loss is $200. The loss on the building will be $150. Three horses, the property of countrymen, were consumed, resulting in a loss of $350.

Last evening as Mr. Fred Erby, of the firm of Erby & Barnes, hatters and furriers, stepped out of his store to take in a show-case containing valuable furs worth $700, he noticed the lock broken off, and the would-be thief running around the corner. Fred lugged the case in, very thankful that he had arrived at so opportune a moment.

Yesterday, Constable McElligott, while attempting to serve an execution upon a man named Tulley, at the corner of Wood and Twelfth streets, was assaulted by the latter and threatened with instant death by a revolver if he did not leave the place at once. McElligott, however, stood his ground, and Tulley finally retreated.

Constable McElligott yesterday arrested a man named Conrad Frank, on the charge of embezzling $411 while acting in the capacity of Treasurer of a German lodge. The complaint was made by the President, George Ruige. The examination was continued until Saturday, the prisoner being held in bail of $800, and being sent to jail in default.

A man named Philip Jameson was before Justice Hinsdale yesterday, on the charge of committing forgery. It appears that the accused went to several prominent houses, and, purchasing numerous bills of goods, gave notes for their payment, signing the name of W. C. Metzger, one of his friends. He was held for further examination in bail of $700.

So soon as the scientific have settled the length of the Egyptian standard of measurement adopted in the construction of the Pyramids, they can set to work to ascertain the principle on which the Board of Public Works nail cleats upon bridge approaches. They are precisely at that unhappy medium distance from each other which is too long for one step and not long enough for two.

A *Mail* reporter, while in the Mayor's office yesterday, thought he heard the acting Mayor say something about Washburn, and expanded to the length of half-a-column in regard to a "mysterious proceeding." He asked the question, "Has Washburn resigned?" and states his inferences from what he saw, all of which are untrue. Mr. Washburn has not resigned, and says he has not thought of doing so.

A brilliant individual tied his horse with the reins yesterday afternoon opposite the Palmer House, and was greatly surprised shortly after to see that the animal, after backing until his lower jaw was nearly broken, had fallen down in a heap, to the manifest injury of horse, buggy, and harness. Persons who tie their horses with the reins should see that they are first removed from the rings so as not to pull tighter the more the horse backs.

A commission merchant down town, being wroth with the Post-Office Department because they put so little mucilage on stamps now-a-days, has, after deliberation, taken a most original and effective revenge. He has his office-boy place all stamps on his correspondence in the upper left-hand corner of the envelope, and every afternoon he goes to the Post-Office to gloat with rapture over the profane agony of the stamping-clerk.

A bold robbery was attempted about 6 o'clock Tuesday evening upon the person of the wife of Officer Plant, of the Deering Street Station. As the lady was proceeding to her home, she was assaulted by an unknown man near the corner of Archer road and Ashland avenue, who threw her down and attempted to take a basket from her containing $60. Before he had succeeded in securing the money, the loud cries of the lady so frightened her assailant that he took to his heels and was quickly out of sight. An effort was made, without success, by a squad of police to arrest him.

About 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in Room 58 of the Barnes House, located at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets, that for a time threatened the destruction of the building. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is supposed to have been started by the occupant of the room stepping on a match. The flames were discovered by a chambermaid issuing from the transom over the door. The door being burst open, the contents of a portable Babcock Extinguisher were poured on the flames, completely extinguishing them. Mr. George Cole, well known among showmen, in assisting to put out the fire, had his foot badly bruised by an Extinguisher falling upon it.

About half-past 8 o'clock last night, Officer McHugh discovered dense volumes of smoke and flames issuing from a two-story brick building in the rear of No. 240 Madison street, adjoining Hamlin, Hale & Co.'s store, occupied by W. C. Walker as a saloon. The officer immediately turned in an alarm from Box 16, and in a few minutes several engines were upon the ground. The building was speedily enveloped in flames, and, with the contents, was totally consumed, involving a loss of $2,000; the insurance could not be ascertained. For a time restaurant No. 240 Madison street, owned by Dominique S. Barboro, was threatened with destruction, but beyond a slight loss by water it was not damaged. The fire, from its central location, attracted a large crowd of people, and created much apprehension.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim yesterday held an inquest on the body of Catherine Larson, who committed suicide on Wednesday evening at the house of Mr. Levi Watterman, No. 375 First street, by taking morphine. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. It appears that the deceased was intimate with a man named Mathew Peterson, under promise of marriage. The intimacy resulted in the birth of a child, a few months since, when Peterson left her. Being deserted, she endeavored to secure a place as nurse in the Small-Pox Hospital, hoping the disease would kill her. Failing in this, she attempted to secure a pass to Memphis, hoping thereby to become a victim of yellow fever, but again failed. A few days since, she called at the house of Mr. Watterman, where she had formerly been a servant, and requested permission to remain with them a few days, which was granted. On Tuesday night she sank into a profound slumber, from which she never woke. It was apparent that she had taken morphine, as a package of the drug was found clutched tightly in her hand. The deceased was about 25 years old. Peterson is a young man, proprietor of a hair store somewhere in the vicinity of Adams street and Fifth avenue.

Ohio Agriculture.

Columbus, O. (Nov. 11), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

The annual report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture for 1873, giving statistics, etc., for the year 1872, will be published in a few days. I give the following comparative figures for the crops of 1871 and 1872:

Articles.	1871.	1872.	Incr'se.	Decr'se.
Wheat, bu	22,274,378	18,087,664		4,186,714
Rye, bu	428,014	295,843		132,171
Buckwheat, bu	177,938	266,607	88,669	
Oats, bu	32,696,127	25,825,742		6,870,385
Barley, bu	1,941,240	1,530,149		411,091
Corn, bu	98,363,603	100,779,107	2,415,504	
Clover seed, bu	284,974	208,781		76,193
Flax seed, bu	752,884	457,879		276,005
Potatoes, bu	8,765,193	7,832,297		932,896
Sweet potatoes, bu	207,675	215,022	7,347	
Apples, bu	10,437,437	21,632,475	11195,038	
Peaches, bu	860,530	405,619		454,911
Pears, bu	126,982	153,968	26,986	
Flax fibre, lbs	24,477,361	9,060,588		15416,773
Tobacco, lbs	26,177,630	24,900,996		1,276,634
Butter, lbs	44,994,946	45,412,066	418,120	
Cheese, lbs	22,293,152	24,402,857	2,109,705	
Sorghum sugar, lbs	23,606	24,199	[illegible]	
Maple sugar, lbs	1,832,996	2,690,611	857,615	
Grapes, lbs	19,293,960	9,616,427		9,676,558
Wool, lbs	16,139,311	17,536,290	1,396,879	
Hay, tons	1,526,806	1,270,184		256,622
Clover hay, tons	401,418	492,099	90,684	
Clov'r plow'd und'r for manure, acres	46,998	51,569	4,571	
Sorghum syrup, gal	1,317,042	968,130		348,912
Maple syrup, gal	271,113	356,320	85,207	
Wine, gal	1,031,929	426,929		605,000
Pasturage, acres	4,242,291	4,418,365	176,074	
Unc'ltiv't'd lands, acres	5,649,131	5,538,865		110,266
Dogs, No.	185,023	183,403		1,620
Sheep killed by dogs, No.	39,726	34,162		5,564
Value of sheep killed by dogs	$126,874	$115,389		$11,485
Amount of damage to sheep injured by dogs	$51,043	$45,453		$5,590
Value of bonds exempt from tax'n	$3,378,747	$3,394,398		$[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from Pier 36, North River, foot of North Moore-st., as follows:

GEORGIA..........Saturday, Nov. 15.
PENNSYLVANIA..........Saturday, Nov. 29.
VIRGINIA..........Saturday, Dec. 13.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.
J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent,
60 Clark-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company to avoid ice and headlands.

To LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN, from Piers Nos. 44 and 47, North River New York.

Spain..........Nov. 15 | Egypt..........Dec. 6
Italy..........Nov. 22 | Greece..........Dec. 13
France..........Nov. 29 | Spain..........Dec. 20

For London (direct) every fortnight.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Steerage, $29 Currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Passengers booked to or from German and Scandinavian points at low rates. The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, at Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago, by WILLIAM MCALISTER, General Western Agent.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,
And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:
PEMBROKE..........Nov. 15

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency; prepaid Steerage certificates from Cardiff, $33. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to
ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.
HON. GEO. S. BOUTWELL,
Ex-Secretary of the United States, will speak in the
UNION PARK CONG'L CHURCH.
Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, on
FINANCE
and the
PANIC.

Reserved Seats, 50 cts. For sale to-day at Holmes Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Horton's Library, and Bell's Drug-Store.

HOME LECTURES.
At Third Unitarian Church, cor. Monroe and Laflin-sts.
ROBERT COLLYER
WILL OPEN THE COURSE
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at 8 o'cl'k.
Subject---BURNS.

Other Lecturers—THOMAS, SAVAGE, HYDER, BARTLETT, SWING, and POWERS.
Admission, Twenty-five cents.
Season Tickets, $1.50. For sale at Jansen & McClurg's; A. C. Bell's, cor. Madison and Sheldon-sts.; Horton's Library; Emerson & Stott's.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JEALOUSY.
Reproduced, for the balance of the week, the Great Dramatic Hit, with the cultured and gifted
MRS. F. S. CHANFRAU,
In her beautiful personation of LADY CLARA.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Wednesday Matinee, and Wednesday and Thursday Nights, another change. TWO MORE PIECES.
PAUL PRY,
AND
A REGULAR FIX.
All the Stars in the Cast.
Next week Great Attraction. Reappearance of MISS SUSAN DENIN in two favorite plays.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.
Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels
AN ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
Production of the original, musical, farcical, and pantomimical sketch of
ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.
Mackin & Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Billy Rice, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, Master G. Davenport in new and sparkling specialties, every evening and Saturday matinee.

UNION PARK LECTURE COURSE.
BOUTWELL

FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS FIFTY CENTS	ON FINANCE and the PANIC.	NOV. 22 NOV. 22 NOV. 22 NOV. 22 NOV. 22

Tickets for sale to-day at Holmes' Bookstore, opposite McVicker's, Horton's Library, and Bell's Drug-Store.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.
FRANCES E. WILLARD.
LECTURE:
"My Story of the Pyramids."
First M. E. Church, corner Clark and Washington-sts.; Saturday Evening, Nov. 22, 1873. Tickets, 25 cts., or five for $1.

GLOBE THEATRE.
To-Night and Saturday Matinee. Great Success of LAURA ALBERTA as TOPSY, in
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.
Monday next—HARRY LINDEN.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE
POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,
CONDUCTED BY
E. L. YOUMANS.
NO. XX..........PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

Contents of No. 20, for December.

I. Radicalism, Conservatism, and the Transition of Institutions. By Herbert Spencer.
II. Furs and their Wearers. By James H. Partridge. (Illustrated.)
III. Correlation of Vital with Chemical and Physical Forces. By Prof. Joseph Le Conte.
IV. Heredity and Race-Improvement. By Fernand Papillon.
V. Hæckel's Moners. By Aime Schneider. (Illustrated.)
VI. A New Method with the Brain. By Prof. Ferrier.
VII. Mars, by the Latest Observations. By Camille Flammarion. (Illustrated.)
VIII. Tennyson and Botany. By J. Hutchison.
IX. "Water Turned to Blood." From the French of Dr. N. Joly. (Illustrated.)
X. The Requirements of Scientific Education. By Prof. R. W. Raymond.
XI. Preparations for the Coming Transit of Venus. (Illustrated.)
XII. The Primary Concepts of Modern Physical Science. III. The Assumption of the Essential Solidity of Matter. By J. B. Stallo.
XIII. A Powder-Mill Explosion. By Wm. Aikman.
XIV. Sketch of Dr. J. D. Hooker, F. R. S. (Portrait.)
XV. EDITOR'S TABLE: A New Scientific School—Scientific Lectures—"The Study of Sociology."

LITERARY NOTICES: Flammarion's Atmosphere—Chauveau's Comparative Anatomy of the Domesticated Animals—Packard's Common Insects—Bender's Proportions of Pins used in Bridges—Peck's Treatise on Analytical Geometry, etc.

MISCELLANY: The Coal-Fields of China—Sericulture in Brazil—The Descent of Man—An Ancient Papyrus—The Weeping-Willow—An Ancient Well in Illinois—Scientific Prediction Verified—The Brain and the Mind—Relics of Man in the Miocene—The Octopus and Its Prey, etc., etc.

NOTES.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, Five Dollars per annum; or, Fifty Cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting Twenty Dollars for four yearly subscriptions will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers.

NEW BOOKS.
BASTIAT'S
Sophisms of the Protectionists.
FOR SALE BY
JANSEN, McCLURG & CO.
PRICE..........50 CENTS.

HAVANA LOTTERY.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Extraordinary Drawing of Dec. 16, 1873.
Only 16,000 Tickets—One Prize to Every 7 Tickets.

2,097 Prizes, amounting to	$1,200,000
1 Prize of	500,000
1 Prize of	100,000
1 Prize of	50,000
2 Prizes each of	25,000
4 Prizes each of	10,000
10 Prizes each of	5,000
473 Prizes each of	500

Circulars with full information sent FREE. Tickets for sale and Prizes cashed by P. C. DEVLIN, Stationer and General Agent, 30 Liberty-st., New York.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE).

Daily, by mail	$12.00	Sunday	$2.50
Tri-Weekly	6.00	Weekly	2.00

Parts of a year at the same rate.

To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.

Remittances may be made either by draft, express, Post Office order, or in registered letters, at our risk.

TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 25 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 30 cents per week.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Paul Pry" and "A Regular Fix."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Mrs. Chanfrau. "Jealousy."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Laura Alberta. "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "Acting on the Brain." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS FOR BOYS' CLOTHING. C. C. COLLINS, 184 and 186 Clark-st.

The Chicago Tribune.

Friday Morning, November 21, 1873.

No more work will be done on the Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad until the winter is past. It is proposed to improve the communication between Chicago and Toledo, and the lake ports generally, by connecting this line with the Canada Southern at Defiance, Ohio.

A great falling off in railroad building in this country appears in the figures presented in the annual report of the Iron and Steel Association. The number of miles of new track laid in 1873 was 3,000, a decrease of 50 per cent in one year. In 1870, when the highest point was reached, 7,779 miles were laid.

It is to be hoped that when the House of Representatives passes a resolution for war with Spain it will also provide that each Congressman shall forthwith deposit his back-pay and increase-of-salary in the Treasury to help foot the bill. We might thus get money enough to pay for three or four corvettes of the size of the Tornado, and this would help us materially in capturing and punishing that offending craft.

Some interesting facts concerning the production of tobacco and spirits in this country in the fiscal year 1873 are given in the report of the Internal Revenue Commissioner. In all the forms of manufacture taxes were paid on 116,450,984 pounds of tobacco, and on 1,807,134,646 cigars, cheroots, etc., etc. In the same year there were made 68,236,567 gallons of spirits from other materials than fruit, and from fruits 2,914,800 gallons. The revenue receipts for the year have been $114,075,456.

The Pope is irrepressible. In an address which he made to the students about to leave Rome on account of the closing of the religious establishments, he particularly warned the American students to resist the demoralizing effects of the excessive liberty they were going to enjoy. Even in this licentious liberty he could find material for a fling at his enemy, the German Emperor, by drawing a contrast between the non-interference of the United States Government with the Church and the oppression to which it was subjected in Germany.

The New York *Evening Mail*, which seems to be the organ of the Cuban Junta in New York, published, the evening of the Cuban meeting there, a half-column of extracts from the writings of John Quincy Adams, Froude, Macaulay, Monroe, Webster, Jefferson, and the Duke of Wellington, which extracts it called "Texts for the meeting to-night," but which had about as much bearing upon the present difficulty in Cuba as the writings of the monks of the middle ages would have upon the Theory of Evolution. In the peculiar controversy in which we are involved, we can get nothing valuable out of the old State-papers and the history of the Inquisition, which the *Mail* reproduces. They may serve to bring out a crowd, however, and add something to the prevailing confusion.

At the meeting of the New York Associated Banks yesterday, to consider the report of the Clearing-House Committee, there was developed a very active opposition, as had been expected, to the reforms embodied therein. The representatives of the Bank of Commerce, the Metropolitan Bank, the Bank of the State of New York, and the Grocers' Bank withdrew from the meeting. All motions to reject the report or postpone its consideration having failed, it was adopted as a whole, subject to amendment, by a vote of 43 to 17. This result shows a very gratifying strength on the part of those who oppose the payment of interest on deposits, and the certification of checks which do not represent real deposits. A motion was made to allow 3 per cent interest on deposits, but was voted down by a large majority.

With characteristic effrontery, the Pennsylvania Protectionists choose this moment of falling prices and wages to ask for an increase of taxes for their benefit. At the meeting of the Iron and Steel Association in Philadelphia yesterday, a very dismal exhibit was made of the condition of the industry which has been for twelve years the especial pet of Congress. On the 1st of November, one-third of the mills and furnaces were closed, and on Dec. 1 one-half of them would be shut. Pig-iron was accumulating on the manufacturers' hands and could not be sold at any price, and a reduction of 15 per cent had been made in wages. For so deplorable a state of affairs every one will agree that some remedy should be sought; but the tax-payers of the country will not be likely to accept the remedy of these tax-eaters, who want the duty on iron raised again to $9 a ton.

The Chicago produce markets were stronger all round yesterday, property being in good demand. Mess pork was active, and 10@25c per brl higher, closing at $11.75@11.87½ cash, and $12.25@12.30 seller January. Lard was active, and 10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $7.12½@7.15 cash, and $7.30@7.35 seller January. Meats were quiet and firmer, at 4@4¼c for part salted shoulders, 5⅝c for do short ribs, 6⅛c for do short clear, and 6½@7c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 89c per gallon. Lake freights were quiet but firmer, at 8c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was active and firmer. Wheat was active, and 1@2c higher, closing at $1.05 cash, $1.03 seller December, and $1.04½ seller January. Corn was active and ⅝c higher, closing at 39⅝c cash or seller December. Oats were quiet and ½c higher, closing at 31½c cash, and 32⅝c seller January. Rye was quiet and steady at 64½@65c. Barley was quiet and 2c higher, closing at $1.32 for No. 2, and 92@94c for No. 3. Live hogs were active at about Wednesday's prices, or at $3.60@4.00 for poor to choice. Cattle were in good demand and firm, with sales at $2.25@5.87½. Sheep were dull at $2.75@4.00.

The actual number of the Virginius victims has been overestimated. Consul-General Hall telegraphs from Havana that the number of executions was fifty-three. The fifty-seven additional executions which were reported never took place. The story of the execution of the passengers by the Morro Castle is not confirmed and gets little credence. There is certainly a very strict espionage maintained over Americans arriving in Havana, and it is feared by some that the Spanish Volunteers may in some sudden fit of fury do violence to the American visitors in that city. Washington advices give unexpected prominence to the unsettled claims against Spain on account of American estates confiscated in Cuba. Secretary Fish has borne the procrastinations of the Spaniards until his patience has been exhausted, and he is understood to have informed them peremptorily that they must fulfill their promises of restoration by Nov. 30, at the latest. If these advices be true, and these demands be pushed with the energetic ill-humor bred of the Virginius affair, it may afford a much better pretext than the latter for the outbreak which is so much desired in some quarters.

The French Assembly has at last settled the vexed question of the prolongation of President MacMahon's term by extending it seven years, without settling that other vexed question of the definitive form of government, or coming to any decision upon the constitutional laws presented by his predecessor, M. Thiers. The country, therefore, is virtually in the hands of a guardian for seven years, during which time, it is to be presumed, the French people will discover what form of government they want. Meanwhile, the policy of President MacMahon, under the new order of circumstances, is indicated by the message which he delivered on the reopening of the Assembly, Nov. 5, in which he said:

> To give public peace a sure guarantee, the present Government lacks two essential conditions, of which you cannot longer leave it destitute without danger—it has neither sufficient vitality nor authority. Whoever the holder of power may be, he can do nothing durable if his right to govern is daily called into question, and if he has not before him the guarantee of a sufficiently long existence to spare the country a prospect of incessantly recurring agitation. With a power that might be changed at any moment, it is possible to secure peace to-day, but not safety for the morrow. Stability is wanted in the present Government, and authority also often fails it. It is not sufficiently armed by the laws to discourage the factions, or even to obtain obedience from its own agents. The public press abandons itself with impunity to excesses which would end by corrupting the public mind throughout the country. Municipalities forget that they are organs of law, and leave the central authority without representatives in many parts of the territory.

Under such conditions as these, which the majority has accepted, there is no obstacle to the centralization of power in MacMahon's hands; which he may use for his own purposes, or in the interests of monarchism.

THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA.

Ever since the massacre of the Virginius crew, a large number of journals have been howling for war. The St. Louis press and the New York *World* and *Mail* seem to be ahead in this vociferous competition. The Havana newspapers recall a similar condition of things about the time of the Lopez execution, and do not appear to be much alarmed at the outcry. Though the voice for war in this case is very loud, its utterances are extremely vague and, in most instances, silly. The annexation of Cuba seems to be at the bottom of the whole demonstration. Unthinking people generally regard annexation as the inevitable outcome of the whole difficulty. If we are to have war, they take it as a matter of course that Cuba will be annexed. If there is to be a peaceful settlement, by concession or arbitration, they believe that the United States will make annexation its ultimatum. If the Cubans achieve their own independence, these same persons are confident that there will be an immediate application for admission into our Union. Each of these assumptions is as chimerical as the others, unless it be the last, which is more absurd than all the rest. The Cuban patriots, or insurgents, have no thought of American annexation. Outside of the unthinking masses and two small classes of enthusiasts, there has been no serious thought of it in this country. Before the War, certain pro-slavery men favored annexation as a means of promoting and perpetuating the institution of slavery. Since the abolition of slavery in this country, certain fervid abolitionists have looked forward to annexation as a means for liberating the Cuban slaves. There have always been members of Congress, among whom we recall Mr. Voorhees, of Indiana, and Gen. Banks, of Massachusetts, who have made the subject a periodical outlet for superfluous oratory. It has been a staple topic for popular excitement, and it will never be anything more.

Cuban annexation is a myth. It is about the worst thing that could happen for the United States at the present time, and probably the worst thing that could happen for Cuba. It is idle to discuss the reasons why the Cubans oppose annexation. It is enough for us to know that the Peninsulars (the Spanish party), the loyal native planters, and the insurgents are united in their opposition to this scheme, though they are at loggerheads about everything else. It will not be difficult, however, to show why the United States can have no interest in such a project. In the first place, the separation of Cuba from Spanish rule will inevitably lead to the abolition of slavery. Slave-labor being more universal in Cuba, and more closely identified with its prosperity than it ever was in the Southern States, the revulsion that will follow its abolition is likely to be more deplorable in a commercial sense than we have seen it in the former slave States of this country. No Government of forethought and honesty would care to assume the responsibility of carrying Cuba through the ordeal awaiting it. As an integral part of the United States, its condition, under these circumstances, would be rendered worse than ever. A carpet-bag Government would be set up, by comparison with which that of Louisiana or Georgia would be of primitive simplicity. The conglomerate population of the island, with the diversity of interests, would make it an easy prey for the practiced political bandits who would seize upon its Government, skilled in the arts of official plunder through their experience in the Southern States which they have already helped to "reconstruct." Cuba has a population made up of all the elements of the world, with new species which are the product of amalgamation. Besides the American, English, and French colonies that have held themselves somewhat aloof, there are Spanish, Portuguese, Creoles (natives), Hindoos, Coolies, Chinamen, other Asiatics, mulattoes, Quadroons, *Mestizos*, and an infinite variety of mongrel races. It is said that over 100 different names are required to distinguish the various divisions and subdivisions of the Cuban population. Here would be splendid material for the experienced carpet-bagger to work upon. The wealth of Cuba would rapidly dwindle away without giving America any of the benefit of it, and the next complication would be a war of races, with which the American Government would have to deal. We have enough of this sort of thing on our hands now.

Let us take care of the territory we have already before we attempt to acquire any more, even if the temptation should come, as it does *not* in the case of Cuba. When we can make thrift of Arizona and Alaska, both of which were acquired by purchase; when we can govern the Indians in the West peacefully and the negroes of the South honestly; when we can populate the Northern Pacific country, and when we grow up to the clothes we are now wearing, it may be time to think of annexing new territory. That time seems now to be a good way off. But the greatest objection of all to the annexation of Cuba is found in our present protective tariff. Havana must be a free port, and Cuba must have free trade. The commercial interests of the world demand it, and those of America more emphatically than any other. America is not prepared to take Spain's position relative to Cuba, and set up custom-houses all along the coast for the oppression of the people and the benefit of official thieves. Our greatest interest in Cuba is for reciprocal trade, and the independence of the island will give us this without further responsibility. Annexation, so far from being a matter of course, as so many people seem to think, is the very last resort that either Cuba or the United States will adopt.

WHY WAR IS WANTED.

The attitude of our Government thus far in its relations toward Spain has been both dignified and consistent. Notwithstanding the atrocious and inhuman acts of the Cuban authorities, it has taken no inconsiderate step, and yet has prepared itself, so far as practicable, for any emergency which may occur. It has thus far also succeeded in resisting the outside pressure for war by making no move which would be likely to precipitate a war. The war-making power rests with Congress alone, and yet it might be possible for the President and Cabinet, by listening to insensate clamor, and yielding to it, to involve the country in a complication from which it could not escape except by declaring war. It is even possible that the House may, upon assembling, pass a bombastic and inflammatory resolution of some description (as it did in the Mason and Slidell case), but it will probably be suppressed in the Senate. In this manner, the Government may be preserved from committing the grave mistake of plunging the country into war before it is certain that there is a cause of war, and contrary to the rules and requirements of international law. It will be time enough to declare war, with its attendant miseries and horrors, when it is clear that the country cannot honorably avoid it.

Meanwhile, what is the nature of this unusual pressure upon the Government? Who are the parties that are so jealous of the national honor, and are growing so indignant over the atrocities of the Cuban Volunteers? A careful examination will show that the leaders of it are divided mainly into two classes—bankrupt politicians and bursted speculators. In the former class will be found the back-pay grabbers, the Credit-Mobilier corruptionists, the carpet-bag adventurers, the lobbyists seeking for spoils, and all who have been engaged in the frauds and corruptions and dishonest transactions which have been so abundant during the last four years. What more available method of hiding their own misdeeds is there than to get up a foreign war? In the inevitable excitement which must follow, their transactions will be forgotten, and, if they can tide themselves over the next session of Congress, they are safe. Every Congressman who has taken back-pay or forward pay, every politician who has been engaged in jobbery, subsidy, and speculation, is an ardent war man, and is egging on the people to demand a declaration of war, and, as the time for Congress draws nearer and nearer, they will clamor louder and louder. It is possible they may succeed in accomplishing their purposes and may even overpower the Senate, but if the Government has firmness to do what is right, they may yet be thwarted, the country may be saved from the consequences of hasty and ill-advised action, and they may be held to an accountability for their past offenses.

The other class is composed of broken-down stock and gold speculators, who see in this war fever an opportunity to retrieve their losses incurred during the late panic. They also are urging on the people, manipulating public meetings, and filling the air with wild rumors, in order to fan the popular excitement into flame. An instance of their maneuvering was afforded in their recent dispatch urging Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, to send the New York meeting "a stunning dispatch" upon the subject of Cuban atrocities. In the event of war with Spain, they see an opportunity of running gold up, and advancing the prices of stocks. Without such a war, there is very little prospect that their balloons can be inflated again and set flying. It matters little to them how many men are killed, how many widows are made, or how much suffering is caused, provided the stock list goes up and profits come in. It matters little to them that, after such a war, the country must suffer a worse financial crisis than the present one, consequent upon a still further destruction of property.

Against these two classes, with their large following of unthinking people, the Government must continue to maintain a firm stand. Unless it can be shown that our rights have been invaded, and that Spain refuses to make reparation, we have no cause of war with that country. The Government has thus far held this position, and conducted itself with dignity, even in the face of the popular clamor. It will be for the best interests of the country if it continues in this course. It will be a sorry day when the Government yields to the importunities of needy politicians and broken-down stock-gamblers to violate the laws of nations, and engage in a foreign war without sufficient provocation.

It will soon become a question whether it is not cheaper to abandon duties on imported goods altogether, than to incur the expense of collecting them. In thirty ports along the New England coast, the receipts in 1872-3 were $625,000, and the expenses $232,000, or more than one-third. In sixteen of these ports, or more than one-half the number, *the cost of collection actually exceeded the receipts.* In some cases, as at Stonington, Conn., the excess of expenses was small, about $200 more than the receipts. In others it was enormous. At Ellsworth, Me., it cost the Government $188 to collect every dollar received. In Kennebunk, Me., just $6.29 were collected during the year, and the expenses for collecting were $1,279. The ports of Gloucester and Edgartown furnish the worst cases of political Custom-Houses on record. In the former it took $18,910 last year to collect $5,662, and in the latter $6,650 to collect $675. One would say that it ought not to cost much more to collect $5,000 than $1,000, since a Custom-House force has to be maintained in either case, but our political Collectors have the knack of increasing the expenses out of all proportion to the increase in receipts.

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF ILLINOIS.

The assessments of property in Illinois for a number of years back have been as follows:

1867	$501,638,000	1871	$493,917,000
1868	475,377,000	1872	510,886,683
1869	485,954,000	1873	1,341,613,046
1870	496,000,000		

The increase in the aggregate of the assessment had for its object the transfer of the payment of certain debts due by various municipalities in the State to the State at large. This was to be accomplished under the law known as the Grab law of 1869. This law made the assessment of 1868 (a low one) the standard of valuation in all towns, counties, and cities which owed debts contracted in aid of railroads, and provided that all taxes on any increase in the valuation of these towns, counties, and cities, over and above that of 1868, should, instead of being placed in the Treasury like other revenue, be applied to the payment of the interest on this railroad-aid debt. The law of course required that the deficiency thus created in the State revenue should be raised by an increased rate of tax on the other counties of the State. We have compiled, for the information of the people throughout the State, a table showing the amount of this railroad-aid debt registered under the act of 1869, the localities by which it is owed, and the population of the counties, towns, etc., which have issued the bonds. It is as follows:

Counties.		*Population.*
Adams	$200,000	56,362
City of Quincy	175,000	
2 other towns	30,000	
Bond	36,000	13,152
1 town	2,000	
Brown	25,000	12,205
Bureau (4 towns)	135,000	4,732
Cass	61,000	11,580
Towns	133,000	
Champaign (4 towns)	206,000	5,481
Christian	70,000	20,363
10 towns	78,000	
Clark	100,000	18,719
Clay	149,000	15,875
2 towns	35,000	
Coles	25,000	25,235
2 towns	115,000	
DeWitt	175,000	14,768
5 towns	325,000	
Douglas	60,000	13,484
6 towns	110,000	
Edgar	67,000	21,450
3 towns	65,000	
Effingham (8 towns)	130,000	10,046
Fayette (1 town)	40,000	2,431
Ford	142,000	9,103
3 towns	90,000	
Fulton (5 towns)	278,000	8,752
Gallatin	275,000	11,134
1 town	25,000	
Greene	52,000	20,277
2 towns	14,000	
Hamilton	237,000	13,014
Hancock (3 towns)	50,000	3,712
Henry (4 towns)	67,000	5,589
Iroquois (15 towns)	181,000	11,551
Jefferson	125,000	17,864
Kane (Aurora)	205,000	15,476
Kankakee (5 towns)	119,500	10,654
Kendall	45,000	12,399
3 towns	86,000	
Knox (1 town)	30,000	1,133
LaSalle (5 towns)	281,000	17,347
Lee (5 towns)	229,000	7,800
Livingston (8 towns)	198,000	11,000
Logan (3 towns)	58,000	3,500
Macon	196,000	26,481
Macoupin (1 town)	30,000	2,000
Madison (1 town)	25,000	2,193
Marshall (4 towns)	167,000	6,076
Mason	80,500	16,184
3 towns	50,000	
McDonough	71,000	26,509
5 towns	161,000	
McLean (12 towns)	581,600	28,353
Menard	122,500	11,735
Mercer (6 towns)	93,000	8,379
Montgomery	100,000	25,314
Morgan (4 towns)	162,000	17,613
Moultrie	275,000	10,385
2 towns	48,000	
Ogle (3 towns)	65,000	2,856
Peoria	100,000	47,540
City of Peoria	72,000	
2 towns	150,000	
Perry	200,000	13,723
Piatt (4 towns)	164,000	5,920
Pike	212,000	30,768
2 towns	31,000	
Randolph	100,000	20,859
City of Chester	50,000	
Rock Island (3 towns)	103,000	14,113
Saline	125,000	12,714
Sangamon	182,000	46,352
4 towns	219,000	
Schuyler (2 towns)	30,000	3,900
Scott	87,000	10,530
Shelby (3 towns)	85,000	3,870
Stark	171,500	10,751
St. Clair (4 towns)	201,000	15,000
Tazewell	96,000	27,903
6 towns	93,000	
Vermilion (6 towns)	373,000	14,204
Wabash	88,500	8,841
Warren	200,000	23,174
7 towns	133,000	
Washington	200,000	17,599
Wayne	200,000	19,758
4 towns	30,000	
White	157,000	16,846
Whiteside (4 towns)	120,000	3,614
Williamson	100,000	17,329
Woodford (2 towns)	100,000	3,700
Total debt	$11,646,351	1,010,936
Total population of the State		2,539,891
Majority not owing railroad-aid debts		1,528,955

It will be seen that a population of 1,010,936, out of a total in 1870 of 2,539,891, or less than 40 per cent of the whole, find themselves burdened with a debt into which they were cajoled by falsehood, and, in many cases, by fraud. These people, in many cases, are not able to pay the interest, and in others are seeking legal means of deliverance. The bonds have depreciated and speculators have been busy. To expect these people to pay either principal or interest was vain and hopeless, so there was a ring formed at Springfield to have the appraisement for 1873 raised so high over that of 1868 that it would enable a sufficient surplus to be collected to pay the interest on all these bonds, and provide a fund in the hands of the State Treasurer, which could be used to purchase and extinguish the bonds themselves. As an investment valued according to the prospect of paying interest as it falls due, and principal at maturity, these bonds, as a whole, would be poor property at 50 cents on the dollar. If, however, the machinery of the State Government can be employed to collect from the whole State an annual fund exceeding $1,000,000, to be applied to the payment of interest and then to the principal, it would leave a handsome profit to the speculator. Last spring, orders were issued from the Auditor's office to all the local Assessors to return an increased assessment. The amount returned was, in round numbers, $1,340,000,000; the Board of Equalization, to make the contemplated robbery less conspicuous, reduced the assessment outside Chicago some $170,000,000, and added a like sum to the assessment of this county. Though this may have mitigated the extent of the spoliation outside of Chicago, it did not remove it, and, while Chicago contributes her portion, there will be from $500,000 to $600,000 of this robbery to be levied upon the other counties.

The animus of the Auditor's office in increasing the State assessment from five hundred millions to thirteen hundred millions may be imagined when all the revenue he had to raise for State purposes was $2,500,000. Properly distributing the assessment of five hundred millions, a tax of five mills would have given him all the revenue needed. But that would not have furnished any money to pay interest on the railroad-aid bonds, while, by increasing the assessment to thirteen hundred millions, he is able to raise a million of dollars under the act of 1869, and will pay the interest on all the bonds, including those declared void by the Courts, and repudiated by the municipalities that issued them.

We invite the attention of those counties outside of Chicago, which are to be taxed to raise this million of dollars extra in the interest of the speculators in these bonds, to this subject, and urge them to take united action to defeat the swindle.

RAILROAD-AID BONDS.

The Supreme Court of this State has already decided that the bonds issued by the various counties and towns in aid of the Ottawa, Oswego & Fox River Valley Railroad, amounting to $456,000, are void, and that no tax can lawfully be imposed to pay the interest or principal on such bonds. This decision was made at the suit of the Town of Ottawa. Nevertheless, the State Treasurer has in the Treasury the tax of 1872, collected from all the other towns which issued such bonds. Despite the decision of the Supreme Court, the bondholders will demand their interest on these bonds, and therefore it is the duty of each town and county interested to apply at once to the Circuit Judge for an order restraining the Treasurer from paying any interest on any of these bonds, now or hereafter. All these bonds bear 10 per cent interest, and the saving of the $45,600 now in the Treasury for that purpose will be worth the trouble. Unless this action be taken, the Treasurer will go on and pay interest on these bonds declared by the Supreme Court to be void. The towns and counties interested in having these injunctions immediately served on the State Treasurer and the amount of bonds issued by them are as follows:

Kane County—		Marshal County—	
Township of Aurora	$60,000	Town of Evans	$40,000
LaSalle County—		Kendall County	45,000
Town of Bruce	13,000	Town of Fox	14,000
Town of Dayton	12,000	Town of Kendall	22,000
Town of Osage	20,000	Town of Oswego	50,000
Town of So'th Ottawa	30,000		
City of Ottawa	150,000	Total	$456,000

Now comes the County of Randolph, which has obtained and served an injunction on the State Treasurer, prohibiting him from paying any interest on the bonds issued by that county in aid of the Chester & Tamaroa Coal & Railway Company. We do not know the grounds on which Randolph County has applied for this injunction, but we suppose it is equally applicable to the other subscriptions to that road. These subscriptions are: The County of Randolph, $100,000, 8 per cent bonds; City of Chester, $50,000, 7 per cent bonds; Perry County, $100,000, 7 per cent bonds. Total, $250,000; annual interest, $18,500.

The newspapers and people of Ford County are beginning to look up their case. The county was swindled by a subscription of $142,000 in 10 per cent bonds, in aid of the Lafayette, Bloomington & Mississippi Railroad. It received a certificate of stock for that sum, and then the managers leased the road for ninety-nine years to the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad Company. This lease, of course, obliterated the stock, and the county finds itself called upon to pay $14,200 a year interest, and gets no return for its stock. An investigation is proposed, and the investigation will probably end in the discontinuance of any further payment of interest. The total local subscriptions for this road amount to $376,500 in 10 per cent bonds. The judicial investigation in the affairs of the Gilman, Clinton & Springfield Railroad Company is likely to put the bonds issued in aid of that road out of the market. On the whole, railroad-aid bonds in this State are not in a healthy or promising condition.

In an editorial headed "Executive Vengeance," the Yankton *Press* of the 12th inst. reprints the proclamation of Acting-Gov. Whitney, reassigning the Justices of the Supreme Court of Dakota Territory, and endeavors to show that the reasons given for removing Associate-Justice Barnes from the Yankton District to the less agreeable one at Pembina were not the real ones, and that the Acting-Governor was actuated only by a personal feeling of hostility to Judge Barnes.

According to the *Press*, the first action of Judge Barnes which provoked the anger of the Executive was his decision enjoining the Dakota Southern Railroad Company from issuing $1,200,000 of mortgage bonds. Gov. Burbank, it says, was a Director and stockholder in the Railroad Company, and acted in a very scandalous manner, even going so far as to pledge himself to the Railroad Company to assign Judge Barnes to another district, or to obtain a dissolution of the injunction. He was on the point of issuing a proclamation reassigning the Justices, last summer, but, learning that such action might be construed into contempt of court, and punished by imprisonment, he abandoned the intention. We may remark, in passing, that it is not customary for the Judicial branch of the Government to imprison the Executive branch for contempt.

Shortly afterwards, Gen. McCook, Secretary of the Territory, was murdered by Wintermute, and McCook's father-in-law, Col. Whitney, was appointed Secretary. In October, the Grand Jury found an indictment for manslaughter against Wintermute, and Judge Barnes admitted him to bail in the sum of $50,000. This action, it is alleged, enraged Whitney, and he agreed, if Burbank would leave the Territory, thus making Whitney the Acting-Governor, that he would remove Barnes to the Red River District. About the end of October, Burbank *did* leave Dakota, and, at the same time, Judge Barnes went to Wisconsin to bring his family to Yankton. Within a week thereafter the Acting-Governor issued a proclamation assigning Judge Barnes to the Red River District, and the Chief-Justice to the Yankton District.

To an observer at this distance it seems eminently appropriate that the Chief-Justice of the Territory should sit at the Capital, and also that there is nothing particularly improper in assigning to another district a Judge who had accepted bail for a cold-blooded assassin. It would appear, as long as the whole trouble is over a question of locality, that it would be a decided benefit that some other Judge should sit in Yankton, where public feeling must be very much excited, and where it is peculiarly desirable that the Judge should be without bias. We don't believe that Gov. Burbank and Secretary Whitney will be removed from office so summarily as the *Press* seems to desire.

Ruskin, being recently invited to address the students of the art class connected with the Mechanics' Institute at Mansfield, England, commenced his address in the following manner: "You think you are going to do better things—each of you—than Titian and Phidias; write better than Virgil; think more wisely than Solomon. My good young people, this is the foolishest, quite pre-eminently—perhaps, almost the harmfullest—notion that could possibly be put into your little empty eggshells of heads. There is not one in a million of you who can ever be great in anything." There is a cheerful vein of consolation in this assurance, which the students before him could not have failed to appreciate.

We have had a good many strong indications lately of the general breaking up of the old political parties in the West. Now one—perhaps the strongest of all—comes from New England. The municipal campaign in Boston shows the new direction that politics is apt to take. There are various Independent and Citizens' movements in that city, which may or may not be able to form a coalition in time to elect the Mayor. But, in the meantime, the Republican and Democratic parties are trying to make an alliance offensive and defensive. Mr. Cobb was nominated for Mayor by the Democrats, and it is thought that he will likewise be nominated by the Republicans. This is a recognition by both parties of the necessity for combining, in order to defeat the people who have grown weary of party domination on both sides. A year or two ago, this would have been regarded as a thing impossible of accomplishment. Now the two old parties have buried the hatchet. In the presence of a common foe—the people—they can strike hands even in New England, where partisan animosity has been at its fiercest. It is the most hopeful political sign of the times. It is the one thing necessary to the formation of an entirely new political party, that the two old concerns should be harmonized by a joint purpose of securing the spoils, and a common fear that neither can get them alone. Nothing could be better calculated to open the eyes of the people. The Republican and Democratic parties long since found a secret bond of union in corruption. The sooner they make an open declaration of coalition, the sooner can the elements of opposition join together in a force sufficiently strong to wipe them both out.

The chief objection to the adoption of the banking reforms recently recommended by the Committee of the New York Clearing-House is stated to be on account of the proposed abolition of the practice of certifying checks when there are no funds on deposit. This means, if it means anything, that the New York National Banks have habitually violated the National Bank law, and propose to continue so to do. An additional act of Congress on National Banking, approved March 3, 1869, makes it unlawful for "any officer, clerk, or agent of any National Bank to certify any check drawn upon said bank, unless the person or company drawing said check shall have on deposit in said bank, at the time such check is certified, an amount of money equal to the amount specified in such check." Any check thus certified without a corresponding amount of money on deposit is sufficient ground for winding up the business of the bank certifying it. In spite of the law, and the severity of the penalty attached to an infringement, it has been the custom of the New York banks to certify checks for stock-jobbing purposes; and now, when it is proposed to abandon the practice, some of them have the effrontery to oppose the reform. This is certainly an indication that many of the New York bankers do not even pretend to manage their business under the law made by Congress expressly for the government of the National Banks. If, after this, the practice of certifying checks without funds is continued, the penalty should be enforced against one or two of the principal offenders. This might bring others to reason.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The most lucrative offices in the State are the county offices, and these are held by Scandinavians elected by Republicans, in very large proportion, considering how comparatively few have acquired sufficient knowledge of the English language to be qualified for official employments.

The foregoing, from the St. Paul *Press* of the 18th inst., in reply to a temperate and well-founded complaint by the *Scandinaven og America*, of this city, will strike the majority of readers as a clear case of adding insult to injury. The Scandinavians, through their most widely-circulated newspaper, showed that, with the exception of a few minor offices, the great body of Scandinavian Republican voters had been wholly ignored in the distribution of offices, not only during Grant's first term, but since his second inauguration; also, that, in party conventions in different States, while their support has been earnestly sought, they have been carefully ignored in making the nominations. Reference was made to the case of Mr. Grinager, who, though receiving the nomination in Minnesota for State Treasurer, was the only one on the Republican ticket not elected. The opinion was further expressed that it became "a very grave question whether the Scandinavians can act with that party hereafter." The above extract, from one of the party organs in Minnesota, virtually tells the Scandinavians, now that the elections are over, that the Republican party does not much care whether they act with it or not—until next year, that is.

—Several of our contemporaries appear to be horrified at the *Globe's* declaration that the United States would be justified in going to war merely to find employment for its people, and to make money more plenty. We have not said that, except to couple it with other and stronger grounds. But we are perfectly willing to advance that single reason and stand upon it. If we can give prosperity to the American people at the expense of such people as have been fighting each other for four years in Cuba, it would be neither just nor patriotic not to do it. And we do not know of a more useful occupation in which American citizens could be engaged than in killing off such men as shot the passengers and crew of the Virginius in cold blood.—*St. Louis Globe.*

—It is a happy circumstance that Congress meets within two weeks. Even our Hotspurs will not consider it quite impossible to wait so long; and the time is just long enough to let calmness gain the upper hand in our public debates on the subject. When that shall have taken place, the proceedings of Congress will doubtless be what they ought to be: the dignified expression of the public opinion of a country which is far too great to lower itself by an unscrupulous policy of annexation. All acquisition of territory in the tropics endangers the greatness of this country, whose mission is, and remains, a northern one.—*St. Louis Post (German).*

—The Government cannot declare war against Spain—but it can and must defend its flag and its citizens, and this work it is ready to do. Do not let us present to Spain the appearance of a wrangling crowd. Abuse of Secretary Fish, or of the Cabinet, is absurdly unjust, and can only do harm. Let the "Cuban patriots" restrain themselves—we are not going to war to please them. We shall defend the honor of the nation, and protect our citizens from outrages worthy only of savages. . . . . Our present means are being worked up to their fullest extent, and with a rapidity and energy which reflect the greatest credit on the Government. *But*—if the Government declared war against Spain, how Mr S. S. Cox would howl, and how the Democratic party would cry out against the usurpation of our "Cæsar," and demand his impeachment. Let us have something like fair play; if we are angry, we need not try to hound the Government into measures which would make it the ridicule of the whole country in less than a month. The very men who abuse it now, for instance, would be the first to condemn it if it went a step beyond the point to which it has already advanced. Our iron-clads will soon be off Cuba, and the Spanish authorities there will understand that the next outrage they commit will subject them and their blood-stained cities to a punishment which will be remembered in history.—*New York Times.*

—The Government of the United States is paying the penalty of its remissness. It should long ago have recognized the belligerency of the Cubans. Had that been done, the passengers on the Virginius had been either American citizens or alleged prisoners of war. They could in no case have been pirates. . . . . The duty of the hour is that we stop bloodshed in Cuba, and plant peace and order on an island beneath our eyes,—an island which is the sentinel of our continent, and which has never known peace or order. Might and right constitute our authority for the performance of that task.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—But how shall we teach these bloodthirsty barbarians a lesson they can never forget? There is, in our judgment, but one way to do it. The Government should at once proceed to terminate the reign of the Casino Espanol, the junta of monarchists, who are the real governors of Cuba. . . . . They are enemies to the Republican Government, and are known to have organizations in Spain through which they assist the Carlists' cause. If Spain is unable to control these insolent hidalgos, our Government has the power and the moral support of its citizens to do it. This reign of the Casino Espanol should be brought to a close, even at the expense of battering down the walls of Morro Castle, and though it should result in planting the Stars and Stripes on every rampart in Cuba. The American people have been patient towards these insolent islanders. Patience is no longer a virtue. Humanity, justice, liberty, demand that the Government of the United States should intervene and bring to a speedy close the diabolical Government of the Casino Espanol on the Island of Cuba.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—It is a shameful commentary upon the feebleness of our Government that we are the only power of which these Cubans have any knowledge for which they have neither fear nor respect. The name of England is a terror to them, and knowingly they would not dare to touch a British subject. . . . . It is said that England is now making active preparations to be ready for events in Cuba, and there is some supposition that she is to act in concert with us, but it will be the final disgrace of all if we are without vigor to assert our own rights, but must have the moral stamina of John Bull to sustain us.—*New York Herald.*

—No exercise of an extraordinary power is required, any more than was needed in dealing with the Barbary pirates. It is not necessary for Congress to declare war, or to prepare for war, or to vote any unusual means. All the parade in the navy-yards and the noisy orders about fortifications are well understood as sharp devices to extort great appropriations from Congress under the plea of a pretended necessity. A war-cry would be very convenient to confuse the public mind, and withdraw attention from matters which otherwise will not escape investigation. If the Secretary of the Navy had comprehended his duty he would have at once have ordered the Atlantic squadron to concentrate around Cuba, and have summoned by telegraph the six or seven ships which are now loitering about the Mediterranean without any useful occupation, squandering millions to gratify the vanity of favorite officers sent there to seek pleasure and amusement. . . . . Nothing is needed but vigor, stern determination, and good judgment. With these qualities and resources the outlaws could be arrested, tried, and punished. And it is reasonable to suppose after what has happened that Spain would rejoice to see this lesson administered.—*New York Sun.*

—Perhaps it may be worth while to count the cost of the Cuban war that is proposed. Those who do not know that our intervention in the affairs of Cuba would unite the whole Spanish race against us, have a very imperfect knowledge of Spanish character. At this moment the Spanish iron-clads would prove too much for our fleet. New York would, for a while, be in greater danger than Havana. We have neither army nor navy fit to go to war with. In six months, with the expenditure of $40,000,000 or $50,000,000, we presume we could be stronger on the sea than Spain, and have a fleet ready to convey an army to Cuba. Fifty millions more would prepare an army superior to the force the Spaniards would meet us with. That is to say, in six months, with $100,000,000, we could invade Cuba, and place the Spaniards and Cubans on the defensive. We would be opposed in the field by an army that would be more than 50,000 strong, and the chances are that half the men we could send to the island would die of fever in the first campaign. It is said that Spain has lost 60,000 men in Cuba during the last five years. If we obtained possession of that fatal island, it is certain the climate would be as deadly to our troops as it has been to those of Spain. Do we wish to annex perennial yellow fever and a standing army together? —*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—These facts show a state of things which we cannot in self-defense any longer disregard. The sentiment of the Peninsulars in Cuba is intensely and lawlessly hostile to Americans, and the Government at Madrid does not appear able to keep it within bounds. We are thus forced to interfere for our own protection. We must first demand redress from the Republican Cabinet at Madrid. If this is refused or evaded, or the confession is made that orders from Spain cannot be executed in Cuba, we must hold the Cuban authorities directly responsible in future for the conduct of the Spanish army on the Island and the Spanish navy in its waters. It is throwing words away to dispute with those who say this can be done without eventually bringing the Island of Cuba upon our hands. . . . . We do not care to discuss the question of Cuban independence. It is idle to say whether it would be desirable or not. It is not possible. It might last for a little while, in the first flush of a victory over the Spaniards, but every political force, internal and external, would work together for the annexation to the United States. What consequences these events involve, will occur to every one. The first would be the destruction of the Republican Government in Spain, for no party could outlive a disgrace such as the loss of Cuba would appear. The results in this country would be scarcely less objectionable, in giving to the conscienceless adventurers who flourish in these petty wars and proconsular governments a renewal of the credit which they have gradually been losing for the last few years. We submit that in view of these prospects, even those who are most ardent in vindicating our rights and our dignity in Cuban waters, if they have any regard for the best interests of the country, cannot but regard the whole affair as a great disaster, of which the responsibility is not ours, although we must share in the misfortune. —*New York Tribune.*

—When we shall have taken Cuba, who shall own it? There is the shadow of a Cuban Republic, whose present Capital is at New York—where the Capital of the Irish Republic was—which affects to be carrying on a war for independence, and which has issued a large amount of Cuban bonds to the members of the sham republic and to others, and which by the sale of a large amount of these at a very low rate, and by contributions from Cuban planters and others, has had a considerable amount of money to place in this country "where it will do the most good," and which has interested a considerable number of Americans in the Cuban cause by means of money and a liberal dispensation of bonds which will have value when the independence is attained. Is it for the profit of this Cuban ring that we are to make war on Spain, and seize Cuba? Shall we incur all the financial cost and financial damage of a long war merely to pluck the chestnuts out of the fire for the profit of a ring of Cuban speculators? It would be a splendid spectacle if the smartest people in the world were thus made the simple tool of a lot of speculating adventurers such as those of the Cuban ring which, since the Virginius affair, has attempted to run the telegraph, the newspapers, the public meetings, and even the Government of the United States. Let us have an understanding before we sail in. The Cuban ring now assumes to be running the United States, and to have their army, navy, administration, and public journals at their command. It proposes to declare war for us against Spain, and to dispatch our navy and army on the work of taking Cuba. Let us understand, therefore, who is to have the prize when taken. If the Cuban ring, let the ring go and take it; if the United States, then let it be so understood. To take Cuba for the Cuban ring is one thing; to take it for the United States is another thing. Let us know which it is before we fool away the cost of a protracted war, and suffer all the damage it will do to our finances and trade.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

TWEED'S DILEMMA.

Movements of the Convict—John Graham to Make an Elaborate Argument for Arrest of Judgment.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Tweed has been busily engaged at his office all day in straightening out his accounts, and putting them in such shape that they can be easily settled. Deputy Sheriffs Shields and Cahill are with him constantly. An absurd rumor to the effect that he had escaped from them was tossed about this afternoon. Inquiry proved it to be without foundation.

Tweed's counsel will bring his case before Judge Davis again on Saturday. They decline to say what their plans are, but it is understood from good authority, that an arrest of judgment will be called for; and that, in asking it, John Graham will make the most exhaustive and elaborate argument he has ever given utterance to. He will doubtless be answered by Lyman Tremain for the people.

Ⓟ 0

WASHINGTON.

Candidates for the Speakership of the New Congress.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

A Net Gain of $2,500,000 in the Revenue from Spirituous Liquors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MR. BLAINE'S PROSPECTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—In view of the well-known fact that Mr. Blaine is a candidate for President, the circumstances under which he is to be re-elected Speaker are canvassed with great interest. The condition in which he finds himself is unpleasant, from whatever point it is viewed. Turn as he will, he cannot even avoid trouble. The demand of Western and Southern Republicans, that members involved in the Credit Mobilier scandal shall not be appointed to the head of important committees, is receiving unexpected and hearty support from New England, where it is understood that Hawley, of Connecticut, and Willard, of Vermont, head the forces. These anti-Credit Mobilier factions appear to be well combined, pressing, and menacing. Blaine desires to shift the responsibility of these appointments to a caucus; and this will doubtless be the manner in which the question will be settled. But while there are anti-Credit Mobilier factions, there is also a strong faction among the Republicans which is not disposed to see further punishment meted out to those implicated in the scandal simply on that account. This class—the ultra-Administration party—closely follows the lead of the President, who has never been disposed to look upon the dealings by members of Congress in the Credit Mobilier as very serious offenses against good morals. If Blaine should exercise his right as Speaker to make the Committees, and, in so doing, should give prominence to these gentlemen, he will antagonize those who insist that he ought not to do so. If he makes the Committees himself, and leaves gentlemen out on account of their Credit Mobilier offenses, he will antagonize the ultra-Administration party. If he shoves the responsibility on a caucus, he antagonizes the ultra-Administration, besides quite a large number who are disposed to regard with contempt a course which they consider as an evidence of weakness.

GARFIELD

is supposed to have badly injured himself with the ultra-Administration party and the President by his course in his public speeches this fall on the increase of salaries, wherein he has boldly advocated that, if he was culpable for voting for the bill finally, the President was at least as much to blame, in that he signed the bill and made it a law.

DAWES,

it is understood, has also incurred the displeasure of the Administration by the lukewarm course he has pursued since the adjournment of Congress. A strong support will be given to

MAYNARD FOR SPEAKER,

in order, if possible, to force him to the head of the Ways and Means Committee. This programme further includes the placing of Gen. Butler at the head of the Appropriation Committee, vice Garfield, also lukewarm.

AMONG THE DEMOCRATS,

Fernando Wood, James B. Beck, of Kentucky, and James C. Robinson, of Illinois, are named for the empty honor of the complimentary party vote for Speaker.

[To the Associated Press.]

LAND OFFICE DECISIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20—The Secretary of the Interior has affirmed the decision of the Commissioner of the General Land Office that no more than one quarter section can be entered by one individual under the act of March 3, 1873, to encourage the growth of timber. The Secretary also affirmed the decision of Commissioner Drummond requiring parties to pay a fee of $10 for additional entry under the Soldiers' Homestead act of March 2, 1873, and requiring parties making such additional entry to appear in person at the local office, and make the necessary application and affidavit.

INTERNAL REVENUE REPORT.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows that the aggregate receipts from all sources for the year ending with June last, exclusive of the direct tax upon lands and the duty upon the capital, circulation, and deposits of National Banks, were $114,075,456. The amount includes sums refunded and allowed on drawbacks. The total amount on drawbacks was $52,346. On spirits, tobacco, and general merchandise there were refunded for taxes illegally assessed and collected, $618,667. The receipts from the several sources relating to distilled spirits were for the year 1872, $49,475,516; for 1873, $52,099,371. Increase in the receipts from the gallon tax on distilled spirits, $10,018,276; from the special tax on rectifyers and dealers in liquors, $1,094,264.

A part of this increase was, however, offset by the loss of nearly $490,000 during the last year, by the reduction of the value of stamps for spirits other than tax-paid stamps, from 25 cents to 10 cents each, and by the further loss of a little over $8,000,000 by the repeal of certain acts relating to spirits, leaving a balance of more than $2,500,000 increase in receipts from all sources relating to spirits.

THE PRODUCTION OF SPIRITS

during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was, from materials other than fruit, 68,236,567 taxable gallons; total production from fruit, 2,914,800. Tax collected on spirits withdrawn from warehouse during the fiscal year 1872, $32,467,255; during the fiscal year 1873, $41,102,921; tax on spirits withdrawn for export during the fiscal year 1873, $1,651,041. The tax received on imitation wines during the year ending June 30, 1873, was $3,551; on fermented liquors at $1 per barrel, for the years 1872 and 1873, was $8,009,969 and $8,910,823 respectively.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

Total receipts from tobacco for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, were $34,386,303. Compared with the total receipts for the fiscal year June 30, 1872, there was a decrease of collections on manufactured tobacco of all descriptions of $1,172,917. There was an increase in the total receipts from the manufacture and sale of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in all their forms, over the receipts from the same sources for the preceding fiscal year of $650,132. One hundred and sixteen millions four hundred and fifty thousand nine hundred and thirty-four pounds are given as the actual product of the year, so far as such products have been reported, and showing an increase over the annual production reported for the preceding fiscal year of 9,180,079 pounds. The number of cigars, cheroots, etc., on which taxes were collected during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, was 1,807,134,646, showing an excess over the number reported for the preceding fiscal year of 279,828,674. There was an increase of 544,064 pounds of exported tobacco during the last fiscal year. The aggregate receipts for the last fiscal year exceeded the Commissioner's estimate by $4,075,456. It is estimated that the total receipts for the current fiscal year will be $100,000,000.

EXPENSES.

The plan adopted of abolishing the offices of Assessors and Assistant Assessors reduced expenses $1,062,827 lower than the estimated reduction under the eighty-district plan, and $1,080,000 lower than the appropriations for 1873 under the old system. The estimates for the fiscal year 1874 show a further reduction of $9,478, or $1,069,458 less than the appropriation for the fiscal year 1873, and $1,072,285 less than the estimate for 1874 on the eighty-district plan. The Commissioner recommends that Collectors' salaries be fixed at amounts ranging from $2,500 to $5,000, and Supervisors' salaries at $4,000 per annum, and repeats the suggestion contained in his report Nov. 21, 1871, that Sec. 44 of the act of July 20, 1868, be amended by making the minimum penalty smaller, such penalty being now a fine of not less than $1,000, with not less than six months' imprisonment.

STAMPS.

The Commissioner recommends legislation limiting the time to July 1, 1874, within which documentary stamps, issued under Schedule B, of a greater denomination than 2 cents, may be presented for redemption. The report concludes with the suggestion made in the last annual report that the amendments of June 6, 1872, to Sec. 63 of the act of July 20, 1868, relating to special taxes of dealers in liquors, should be made explicit.

THE ST. LOUIS STOCK-YARDS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—The National Stock-Yards at East St. Louis were formally opened this afternoon. A large number of prominent pork-packers, cattle-dealers, and merchants of this city, and a goodly number of citizens of East St. Louis and the neighboring towns were present on the occasion, and enjoyed the hospitalities of the Stock-Yard Company.

These yards are the most extensive in the country, embracing within their limits 606 acres of ground. They have a present capacity for 10,000 cattle, 15,000 hogs, 7,000 sheep, and for a large number of horses and mules. The hog-house alone is over 1,100 feet long and 100 feet wide. The yards are all under-drained, there being 10 miles of sewers in them. All the cattle-pens are paved with stone, and furnished with all the appliances and improvements known to the business. There is also a large hotel in the Exchange, and a bank building, and all the facilities for the transaction of business without going off the ground.

CRIME.

No Clue to the Whereabouts of Sharkey, the Murderer, Escaped from the Tombs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—It was rumored to-day that Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Tombs yesterday, had been captured. One story had it that he was secured on a West Broadway car, and another that he was found on a European steamer which was on the point of sailing. These are untrue, however. Although the police have put forth every effort to find him, they have as yet gained no clue to his hiding place. Maggie Jordan, the woman who claimed to be his wife, has been placed under arrest.

The Commissioners of Charities and Corrections held a consultation at the Tombs to-day, at which Assistant Allen and Warden Johnson were present. The consultation lasted three hours, during which time the keepers who were on duty at the time Sharkey effected his escape were examined, and subsequently discharged. Their names are Phelps, Edward Fleckner, and Richard Fennon. The former and latter are members of the Jackson Club, of which Sharkey is also a member, and are believed to be his friends. Both were formerly car-drivers, and bear an unenviable reputation.

A $150,000 Defalcation in Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The sensation financially to-day was the reported defalcation of Robert Finney, Agent and Secretary of the Eureka and Boatman's Insurance Companies, both of which have their offices in the same rooms on Fourth avenue. Finney has been speculating in stocks for some time back, using the two companies' money very freely. It appears that his speculations ended disastrously, and he lost. His deficit is estimated between $150,000 and $160,000. Finney has turned over his private property, amounting to somewhere near $40,000, and tendered his resignation. He is still in the city, and says he will stay and see the thing out. Finney's connection with the two companies gave him a chance to transfer securities from one to the other in order to mislead the Auditing Committee, which it seems he did to a great extent. The Directors of the Companies have held a meeting, and found that their working capital is not impaired by the defalcation, and they have resolved to continue business, and make up the amount taken by Finney. There seems to be no desire to prosecute the defaulter.

The Oughton Murder Trial in Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 20.—The murder case of The People vs. Oughton is on trial. It will be remembered that, on the 12th of October, Edward Murphy, a coal-miner at LaSalle, met George Oughton walking with Mrs. Oughton. Murphy accosted Oughton. Oughton addressed Murphy with reference to Murphy's going to work the following week. An altercation ensued, in which violent language was used, when Oughton ended the matter by shooting Murphy, who died very soon afterwards. There was intense excitement at the time, and the people came near lynching the prisoner, Oughton. The services of a military company were required to protect him, and get him to the county jail.

This noon Mr. Bull and W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, counsel on opposite sides of the case, got into a personal row at O'Brien's room at the Clifton Hotel, and renewed the dispute before the Court in language that was anything but complimentary. The Court-House is full of anxious spectators, and popular feeling and interest run high.

A German, Living in Canada, Confesses to Having Committed a Murder Sixteen Years Ago, in Wisconsin.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 20.—John A. Herwig, a German, was placed on the dock at the Police Court to-day, charged, on his own confession, of having murdered a man sixteen years ago, at Muskego, near Franklin, Wis., United States. J. A. Simmers, the German Consul here, states that he has known the prisoner for a long time, and that he is not a drunkard. The prisoner's wife corroborates her husband's statement, save as to the manner in which he killed the man, which she says was by stabbing. He has been remanded for one week, to permit of the authorities at Muskego being communicated with. He has been living about ten miles from this city for some years.

Criminal Matters in Bloomington, Ill.—On Trial for Arson—Murderers to Be Arraigned.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 20.—The trial of B. Gray, formerly a leading photographer of this city, for arson, comes up in the Circuit Court to-morrow. He is accused of setting fire to the McClure Building, on Main street, and is indicted under the statute. The trial will be followed immediately by the trial of the Livingston County murderers, Barrett and Shannon.

A Man Arrested for Shooting Into a Passenger Train.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORTLAND, Ind., Nov. 20.—While the accommodation passenger train, north bound, was passing through Collett, 5 miles south of this place, last evening, a shot was fired into one of the coaches, missing a passenger's head by two inches. The Sheriff arrested Samuel Crawford to-day, who was seen doing the act by a bystander. He was brought to this place, waived examination before the Justice, and gave bail for $1,000 for an appearance at the next term of court in December.

Sent to the Illinois Penitentiary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 20.—Deputy Sheriff Bannon left this evening for Joliet with six prisoners, sentenced at this term of the Circuit Court, as follows: Elizabeth Smith, one year; Henry Williams, four years; David Wagner, three years; John A. McDooley, one year; William Hausman, twenty years; and Lee Mayberry, four and one-half years.

What Happened to a Man Who Was Afraid to Trust the Banks.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 20.—A man named Mody, an employe in a wholesale liquor house, took $400 out of the bank and deposited it in his trunk. A thief entered his room last night and stole the trunk.

New York Criminal Items.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—G. Warner, a Wall street broker, and a druggist named Barker were arrested last evening, charged with having in their possession $50,000 worth of stolen United States 5-20 bonds, which they were offering for sale at 20 cents on the dollar.

The police have thus far failed to find Sharkey, the convicted murderer, who escaped from the Tombs, but have secured the woman who was his daily visitor.

Killed by a Blow from an Oar.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—In a quarrel between John Burgess, a fireman, and James A. Aleshire, the mate of the steamer Liberty, on Tuesday night last, the latter beat the former over the head with an oar, from the effects of which assault he died yesterday. Aleshire disappeared after the fight, and has not since been seen. The Liberty is an Ohio River steamer. Burgess lived at Middleport, O.

Four Persons Indicted for Murder.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 20.—Rosenstein and Moodie, who were arrested on the charge of killing Abraham Beam, at Middleton, together with Davis and Preston, who were held as accessories, were all indicted to-day.

Attempted Rape.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Nov. 20.—A man 40 years of age attempted to rape a 9-year old daughter of Francis Doyle, living four miles from the city, yesterday, in the absence of her parents. Her screams attracted her father, who came to her rescue. The villain escaped.

San Francisco Criminal Items.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—The testimony of the United States Circuit Court in the case of Harris, mate of the Sunrise, concluded this evening. Capt. Clarke testified for the prisoner, denying in toto the greater portion of the testimony of the sailors about cruelties practiced on board the vessel.

The son of Sheriff Morse, of Oakland, is accused of arson in setting fire to and destroying McClure's Military Academy, at that place, a few weeks since. Morse arrested his own son himself on a warrant. The son had been a student in the academy.

Suspected Case of Poisoning in Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—J. Burton Butler left the House of Correction last night, where he had been two months for drunkenness, and called on his wife at Ballou's Bleaching-Works, where she was at work. They gave him coffee and soup. Soon after eating, he was taken sick, and died in a few minutes. An inquest was held this afternoon, and, after hearing some evidence, the jury directed a post-mortem examination, and ordered the arrest of Ballou and Mrs. Butler, until the result of such examination is known.

A Cold-Blooded Murder.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Peter Burgett, a wealthy planter, residing on Cat Island, 25 miles below here, while riding home on Tuesday afternoon, in company with Maj. W. G. Godshaw, was shot by an assassin concealed in the cane, and instantly killed. Maj. Godshaw was dangerously wounded, the weapon used being a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. Certain parties are suspected, but as yet there has been no arrest.

Pocketbook Stolen.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—A thief snatched the pocketbook of C. Fullinger, a Ohio cattle drover, from the counter of the Marine Bank, containing a check drawn by L. L. Crocker for $6,000 and valuable papers. All persons are warned against negotiating the check.

Stolen Bonds Recovered.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Benjamin Warner, a curb-stone broker, was to-day arrested for having $37,500 United States bonds in his possession, supposed to be a portion of those stolen two years ago from Loyazo, Treasurer of the Cuban Junta. Warner states that he received the bonds from one Andrew J. Parker, who has also been arrested.

A New York Bank President Speculates Dishonestly with the Bank's Money.

From the New York World, Nov. 19.

Fortunately for the condition of the stock market the rumor that a serious defalcation had occurred in the Mercantile National Bank, at the corner of Broadway and Dey street, was not generally put in circulation upon Wall street until after the close of business hours. Even then the rumor was of so vague a character as to be classed with those which are constantly being manufactured at the daily sessions of the so-called "rumor committee." At the bank offices, too, a general denial of any serious trouble was put in by the employes of the institution, though the existence of some irregularities was admitted by those gentlemen. The general character of these irregularities was said to be the action of the late President of the institution in lending large sums of money to certain persons. Subsequent inquiry into the actual condition of the bank, however, developed a state of things not even hinted at by the gentlemen mentioned and not generally suspected by the public or even the depositors of the bank in question. It appears that Mr. E. J. Blake, the late President of the Mercantile National, was almost implicitly trusted by the Directors of that institution and was permitted to carry on its affairs almost unquestioned by any other individuals connected with its management. To such an extent was this blind confidence carried that for two years past no actual or minute examination by the Directors into the affairs of the bank has ever taken place, and Mr. Blake has been given his full swing in the management of its finances and investments. During this time the late President has contrived to involve the affairs of the bank to the extent of about $800,000 in the course of disastrous speculations entered into by him. Among the numerous enterprises engaged in by Mr. Blake was one which involved the lending of a large sum of money to the Domestic Sewing Machine Company upon the security of their building, property, and effects which have since, it is reported, been absorbed by another sewing-machine company. He also purchased a piece of property situated upon the Hudson River, and valued at about $100,000, which was, for better security, deeded in the name of his wife, and he is said to have been deeply involved in speculations connected with a carpet manufactory in New Jersey. The discovery of these operations has brought consternation upon the bank Directors; but a thorough examination of the affair and the prompt seizure of such securities of any value as are in any way available lead the Directors to believe that the bank may escape finally with no greater loss than that of a large proportion of its surplus capital, amounting to about $330,000. Many of the securities taken by the late President, Mr. Blake, for loans made, are yet thought to be valuable, and will, it is hoped, go far towards reducing the amount of his liability to the bank. The stock of the Mercantile National Bank is chiefly owned by a few wealthy and responsible gentlemen, who assert their ability and intention to carry the bank itself through any financial crisis which may be brought upon it by the irregular action of its late President, and it is confidently believed that no depositors will suffer loss in consequence of the trouble in which the institution finds itself involved. As earnest of the intention of the Directors to repair the results of their oversight, it is announced that Mr. E. J. Blake yesterday, at the request of the Board, resigned his office, and that Mr. Norman White was elected President instead.

A New York Broker Absconds, Leaving $400,000 of Debts.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 17.

For several days past rumors of frauds and defalcations agitated Wall street with a depressing effect. The facts, so far as they can be gathered, are as follows:

Edwin K. Winship of No. 24 Broad street has been engaged for several years past in the purchase of claims of Government employes, at 10 per cent discount, and the hiring of money in large and small sums from all who were willing to trust him, for which he engaged to pay interest at the rate of 3 or 3½ per cent a month, professing to have ways of investing the money so profitably as to enable him to pay this heavy usury. He did a large business in both branches of his trade; and it is said that hundreds of the employes of the Post Office and Custom-House have been accustomed for a long time to apply to him for advancements on their salaries, and that other hundreds have entrusted their savings to him in the hope of realizing the large returns he promised. So far as can be learned, Mr. Winship paid the interest with considerable regularity until a little more than two months ago, when even the large sums which he continued to receive from depositors ceased to be sufficient to sustain the enormous drain of interest on the debt which he had accumulated. No further dividends have been paid since about two months ago. It seems probable that he had no money left with which to pay them, and that nearly all the moneys received by him on deposit have either been expended or have been used in paying interest.

A few weeks ago, some of his depositors became clamorous for their money, and a few began suits to recover it. He, therefore, summoned his creditors to meet in his office last Wednesday afternoon, at which time, he said, he would show them that his affairs were in a perfectly satisfactory condition. The creditors who assembled in response to the call represented, it is said, near $300,000; but their debtor did not meet them. Instead, there was a letter addressed to Mr. Reed, his clerk, and Mr. Beaumont, who had been associated with him in some of his business transactions, saying that he was hopelessly insolvent, and had been so for four years, his life during that time having been a constant struggle with fate. As he had not been seen in the office since early in the morning, it was believed that he had taken a steamer that day for Europe.

Mr. Winship lived with his family at Graniteville, Staten Island, where he rented the house formerly owned and occupied by Polly Bodine. This was furnished in a handsome manner. He also kept four valuable horses, and several carriages, and lived like a man of wealth. He rented a furnished room at No. 58 East Ninth street, where he slept when detained in the city at night.

On Wednesday morning last he left his home as usual and visited his office. After remaining a short time he went out, telling his clerk that he was going to the Jefferson Market District Court to attend to some suits. It is confidently asserted that he has not returned since. That evening his wife received a letter from him, in which he said: "I am ruined. I have only a few hundred dollars left. You will hear from me in a few days. Good-by. God bless you." This is the last she has heard from her husband so far as is known.

Deputy Sheriff Aaron Aarons levied yesterday on what property could be found in Mr. Winship's office, on two judgments, one obtained by Wellington W. Burdick for $12,000, and the other for $400, obtained by another creditor. The office was in charge of a young boy, who denied any knowledge of Mr. Winship's movements since Wednesday last.

Deputy Sheriff Aarons told the reporter that he understood that the claims against Mr. Winship amount to $400,000; but that a gentleman whom he owed $55,000 had told him that he would be willing to trust him with $155,000 if he should start in business again, and that he had the utmost confidence in his integrity.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Suits Against the Managers of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad—A Verdict Set Aside on the Ground of Excessive Damages.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Nov. 20.—Two suits now pending in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, now in session in this city, against the Continental Improvement Company, which operates the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad, have caused considerable interest, especially among lawyers and farmers. They are suits brought by the administrators of the estates of two farmers—J. B. Brown and John Norton—who were killed one year ago by a train on the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad while driving a wagon across the track where it crosses a street in this city. Both men left families, and the suits were for damages. The one in behalf of Norton's estate went to the jury to-day. Judge Withey charged, substantially, that damages could not be lawfully awarded, explaining that the unfortunate men might have avoided the train, while the train was restricted in its course by the track. The jury, nevertheless, brought in a verdict awarding $195 damage for the plaintiff. Judge Withey immediately set aside the verdict, on the ground that it was contrary to the law, and discharged the jury. The suit for the Brown estate, tried early this week, was precisely similar, and Judge Withey charged the jury in the same manner. The jury in that case disagreed. This action of the Court occasions much comment, it being claimed that it was fully proved by evidence that the train was running at a speed forbidden by an ordinance of this city, and in a manner otherwise neglectful of proper caution and regard for human life. A prominent railroad man remarked that such a result in the court simply makes capital for the Grangers.

Conviction in Denver under the Postal Law Forbidding the Use of the Mails for the Furtherance of Illegal Gift Schemes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—Recently, several irresponsible parties in this Territory, have gotten up what they termed "Enterprises," ostensibly for some laudable purpose, but in reality to defraud the public. The last of this kind was the Denver Public Library lottery scheme, which was manipulated by a young man named John W. Sutterlin, who claimed to be manager. He sent his circulars broadcast throughout the country, illegally using the Post-Office for their transmission. In return, he received numerous letters containing cash for tickets to his concert and lottery. The postal authorities finally stopped his mail, but, notwithstanding this, the drawing came off on the 1st of October. No one was ever paid a prize, although there were several hundred of them advertised at from $5 to $20,000 cash. Sutterlin was soon after taken into custody, and had a trial in the United States District Court in this city last week, and, after much testimony was elicited, he was convicted, and to-day was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the period of eighteen months, and fined $100, with the costs of prosecution. The special postal agents who were engaged in bringing the criminal to justice claim that this is the first conviction under the new postal regulations, and settles a heretofore mooted point regarding the use of the United States mails for the furtherance of illegal gift-schemes.

One Dollar Damages Awarded in the Case of Fredenberg vs. the City of Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 20.—The celebrated case of Isaac H. Fredenberg vs. the City of Ottawa, for $5,000 damage for the killing of his son in July, 1870, by a storm having blown the sidewalk upon him while rescuing two girls from a similar position, after being before the Court five days, was ended by a verdict of $1 and costs against the city.

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Chicago Extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—Work Suspended till Spring—Proposed Union with the Canada Southern Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DEFIANCE, O., Nov. 20.—The Chicago extension of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has been suspended on account of the inclement weather prevailing for the last few weeks, and partly it is thought on account of the stringency in the money market. The Company state that they have plenty first-class European exchanges, but are unable to realize upon them at present. People along the line have hindered the progress of the road greatly by throwing obstacles in the way, and embarassing the work to great extent. Work will be resumed in the spring, and pushed forward vigorously. A project is on foot which meets the general approbation of uniting with the Canada Southern Railroad from this place to Chicago, thus making a shorter route from Toledo and other lake ports to Chicago than of any existing lines.

Work on the Mississippi Railway.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20.—A large force of men are busy making preparations for the opening of the Mississippi Central Railway, which will be soon completed to a point opposite this city.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad Bridge at Louisiana, Mo.—Inspection by Officers of the Road.

LOUISIANA, Mo., Nov. 20.—T. B. Blackstone, President, and the Hon. J. B. Drake, Director, of the Chicago & Alton Railroad, were here to-day inspecting the bridge being constructed across the Mississippi River at this point. They were highly pleased with the progress of the work, and expect to celebrate its completion by eating their Christmas dinner on the bridge, in a dining-car. This bridge is 2,050 feet long, and the draw span 445 feet,—the longest in the world. The quick time made in constructing it is unprecedented. The foundation work commenced June 30, this year. There are 5,000 cubic yards of masonry, which were laid in seventy working days. The iron will be raised and track laid in the next twenty days.

Iowa Railroad Items.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 20.—It is understood that the Des Moines Valley Road case will be settled by an agreement of the parties, and the sale of the north half of the road will be confirmed.

The Narrow-Guage Railroad Company will issue $200,000 first-mortgage bonds, to run ten years, at 10 per cent interest, and to be delivered Jan. 1. They have all been taken.

New Railroad Bridge at Niles, Mich.

NILES, Mich., Nov. 20.—The new bridge of the Michigan Central Railroad at this place is approaching completion, and the contractors, Messrs. Wells, French & Co., of Chicago, will turn it over to the Company ready for use in the course of two or three weeks. It is a substantial structure of the Howe truss patent, 600 feet long, with five spans. This bridge will take the place of the old one, built nineteen years ago, when the railroad was first constructed.

FIRES.

At Richmond, Ind.—Loss $8,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 20.—The wareroom and furnishing department of George H. Grant & Co.'s school and church-furniture works was totally consumed by fire at 4 o'clock this evening. The loss is $8,000; insurance $4,500. The manufactory, foundry and board-yard were saved. The establishment had a capacity of 800 desks weekly, and, with an increased force, will be able to fill all orders.

In Brooklyn—Loss $28,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Brooklyn Chemical Works, owned by Jackson & Co., 101 to 109 Raymond street, Brooklyn, were damaged by fire to-day to the amount of $28,000. The fire was caused by an explosion of chemicals.

At Eureka, Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20.—An entire block in the Town of Eureka, Nev., burned to-day. Loss $30,000. The Eureka *Sentinel* office was destroyed.

Near New Orleans—Loss, $30,000.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—The residence of A. W. Walker and outhouses on the plank-road, eight miles below this city, were lately burned; loss, $30,000.

MORTUARY.

DOVER, N. H., Nov. 20.—The funeral of the late Hon. John P. Hale will take place from the Unitarian Church here on Saturday.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The remains of Mrs. Stanton, the widow of the late Secretary Stanton, were brought to Washington to-day and deposited in Oak Hill Cemetery with those of her husband.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s@28s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 2d; white, 12s 11d@13s 2d; club, 13s 3d@13s 6d. Corn, 34s. Pork, 71s. Lard, 40s.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—2 p. m.—Lard, 39s 9d. Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—4:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20—5 p. m.—Cotton quiet; middling upland, 8⅛@8¼d; middling Orleans, 8½d; sales, 10,000 bales; American 4,100; speculation and export, 1,000; sales of uplands not below good ordinary, 8 3-16d; November to January, 8⅛d; do, not below low middlings shipped December to January, 8⅛d; deliverable December, 8⅛d.

Provisions—Red winter wheat, 11s 10d@12s 2d. Flour, 27@28s. Corn better. Cheese, 65s 6d. Cumberland middles, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £637,000. The amount gone into the bank on balance to-day is £162,000. The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 6¼ per cent, or 1¾ per cent below the bank rate. The rate for money at Stock Exchange on Government securities is 6 per cent. Consols for money, 92¾@92⅞; on account, 93. United States coupons—1865s, 92½; '65, 96¾; '67, 91; new 5s, 91½; Erie, 34⅛. Petroleum—Refined, 12¾@13⅛d.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Rentes, 58f 7½c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs during the past week.

The Live-Stock Markets.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts, 739; shipments, 110. The receipts were mostly of common stock, which met a weak demand. The shipping inquiry was light. Smooth feeding steers are in good request at $2.00@2.30; common, $1.65@1.85.

HOGS—Receipts at the Union Yards, 1,776. The market is active, packers taking all offerings. Prices are 5c off, but firm at $3.40@3.45.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—BEEVES—Receipts, 122, making 1,920 for the three days, against 1,820 for the same time last week. The market was dull and heavy, and closed weak at a reduction on ordinary to fair stock of about ¼c. Poor to extra native cattle sold at 7¼@12¼c. No foreign cattle were shown.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 3,577, making 8,550 for three days, against 7,590 for the same time last week. The market was quiet, with a fair demand for good stock, and slow sale for common. The extreme range was 3@6½c for sheep, and 4½@7½c for lambs. Good to prime sheep generally sold at 5@5¾c, and good lambs at 6½@6¾c.

SWINE—Receipts, 8,100, making 18,200 for three days, against 22,900 for the same time last week. The demand was fair, and the market advanced a fraction from the low point of yesterday, closing at 5¾@7c for extreme weights city dressed. Live hogs were quoted at 4¾@4⅞c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 731; total for the week, 4,947. The market was slow, and ¼c off on good and ½c on common stock. The bulk of cattle will be shipped east in first hands. About 1,000 were disposed of. Sales include 307 Ohio steers, av 979@1,566 lbs, at $3.35@6.12½; 239 Indiana steers, av 1,104@1,415 lbs, at $4.50@5.00; 117 Michigan steers, av 920@1,188 lbs, at $2.75@4.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 7,500; total for the week, 24,300, against 28,900 for the same time last week. The market is off 25 to 30 per cent from yesterday. Sales of 3,000 at $4.00@4.30, with a downward tendency.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 2,000; total for the week, 14,800. The market is active; Western sheep, $3.50@4.25.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 20.—CATTLE—Improved demand; very best on sale $4.75@6.25; that generally rated first quality $3.75@4.25; medium or good fair quality $3.00@3.75. Receipts, 2,973; sales, 2,264.

HOGS—Moderate demand, best ¼c higher; corn fed $5.75@6.25; stillers $5.25@5.75. Receipts, 6,169.

SHEEP—In limited demand at $3.75@5.00. Receipts, 1,474.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 20.—HOGS—Arrivals, 51 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.40 to $4.50; porkers, $4.00 to $4.15.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 3 cars; best, $4.50@5.00; common and medium, $2.00 to $4.25.

New York Dry-Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Jobbing branches were rather more active to-day, but commission houses remain quiet. Jobbing prices were more regular for cotton goods, Atlantic L brown sheeting selling freely at 9½c. Cotton flannels were fairly active; prints in good demand and short supply. Domestic hosiery sold largely at auction to-day, at improved prices. Woolens continue quiet. Shawls dull.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—COTTON—Higher; middling upland, 15⅞c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour higher; receipts, 15,000 brls; super Western and State, $5.35@5.95; common to good extra, $5.95@6.55; good to choice do, $6.60@7.30; white wheat extra, $7.30@8.10; extra Ohio, $6.25@8.00; St. Louis, $6.50@10.75. Corn meal firm and fairly active; Western, $3.45@3.75. Rye flour firm. Grain: Wheat—Demand less active, but quotations higher; receipts, 208,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago, $1.43@1.45; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.47; Iowa spring, $1.44@1.46; white Canada, $1.68; No. 1 Chicago, $1.46@1.49; white Western, $1.55@1.75; winter red Western, $1.52½; Northwestern spring, $1.45; Nos. 2 and 3 spring mixed, $1.42. Rye scarce and firm at 90@95c. Barley scarce and firmer; two-rowed State, $1.35; Canada West, $1.70. Malt quiet and firm. Corn firmer, but less active; receipts, 165,000 bu; prime mixed Western, afloat, 69@70c; do in store, 68½@69½c. Oats firmer; receipts, 79,000 bu; Western mixed, afloat, 55c; white Western, 57@58c; mixed State, 54c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 28@28½c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee dull; Rio, 19½@23c. Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice quiet.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 5c; refined, 13c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, cash, $14.50; December, $14.00; prime mess, $15.00. Beef and cut meats dull and unchanged. Middles steady; long and short clear, January, 7@7¼c; short clear and January, 7⅜c; long clear, 7⅛@7⅜c. Lard steady; Western steam, 7 11-16@7¾c; December, 7 11-16c; February, 8c.

BUTTER—Steady; fair to good Western, 23@26c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—More active at 94½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Corn firmer; mixed, 72c; white, 73c.

SUGAR—Advanced; inferior, 5c; common, 6@6½c; fair to fully fair, 7@8c; prime, 8¼@8½c.

MOLASSES—Active, and advanced; inferior to common, 30@35c; fair, 40@43c; prime to strictly prime, 47@50c; choice, 51@52c; others unchanged.

COTTON—In good demand, closing strong; sales 46,000 bales; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 13¾@14½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 14½@15c; middlings to strict middlings, 15⅛@15½c; good middling, 16⅛@16½c, for certified checks; ½c higher for currency; receipts, 5,549 bales; exports, to the continent, 250; stock, 1,110,012; unsold, 29,200.

MONEY—Gold, 109¾; currency 1¾; sterling, 10¼@10¾. New York sight, 1¾ for currency.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Spring dull; prices a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago, 99c@$1.00; fall dull; No. 3 red nominally $1.26; No. 2 red winter, $1.50@1.53. Corn in limited supply and firm; No. 2 mixed, 42@43c, east track, offered; November, 42½c; 41½c bid. Oats steady; No. 2, offered, 37½c cash, 47c bid; 35½c offered for November, 33½c bid. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye held higher; offered at 70c; 65c bid.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats—Demand good at full prices; clear rib, 5¾@6c; clear, 6@6¼c. Bacon dull and unchanged; only an order demand. Lard in fair demand; lower rates; prime steam, 7½@8c.

WHISKY—Dull at 86c.

HOGS—Lower at $3.50@4.00; bulk of sales at $3.80@3.90; receipts, 11,000.

CATTLE—In good demand for better grades; Texan steers, $1.50@3.00; good native steers, $3.00@3.50; native cows, $2.75@3.00.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.60@7.00. Wheat—Demand fair; prices advanced to $1.38@1.40. Corn firm; old ear, 53c; shelled, 50@52c; new, 47@48c. Rye—Demand fair; prices advanced to 80@82c. Oats steady at 33@43c. Barley firm; fall, $1.00@1.25.

GROCERIES—Steady.

OILS—Unchanged.

EGGS—Scarce and firm.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork in fair demand at $12.25@12.50. Lard—Steam, 7c, generally held at 7½c; kettle in fair demand at 7½@7¾c. Bulk meats firmer. Shoulders—Sales at 4½c, generally held at 5c; sides—offerings light; sales of clear rib at 5½c; clear, 6c. Bacon steady; shoulders, 6@6¼c; sales of clear rib at 6½c; clear, 6¾c. Green meats steady; sales of shoulders at 4½c; clear rib, 5¼@5½c; latter light sales. Hams, 7¼@7½c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.10, principally at $4.10. Receipts, 19,200; shipments, 1,900.

WHISKY—Steady at 86c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong, and in moderate demand; extra, $1.56; No. 1, $1.52½; amber, $1.35. Corn strong, and in moderate demand at 49½@50c. Oats, demand good at 40c.

FREIGHTS—To Oswego, 10c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat, demand active; prices advanced; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.58; No. 3 do, $1.45; amber Michigan, cash, $1.43@1.44; December, $1.44@1.44½; No. 2 red, cash, $1.36@1.36½; December, $1.42. Corn excited; prices higher; fall high mixed, cash, 49½c; December, 49½@50c; January, 51½@51½c; new, cash, 46½c; January, 47½c; low mixed, 48½@49c. Oats, demand fair; prices advanced; No. 1, 42c; No. 2, cash, 42c; December, 46½c.

CLOVER SEED—$4.60.

HOGS—Dressed, $4.80.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull; sales 12,000 bu No. 2 Chicago at $1.20. Corn—Sales 10,000 bu No. 2 Western mixed at 51@51½@52c in lots.

Reports of the condition of the canal are unsatisfactory and conflicting.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1, $1.13; No. 2, $1.07 cash; $1.04½ December; $1.06½ January. Corn, No. 2, 48c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 31½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand; No. 1, 74c. Barley—Demand fair; market firm; No. 2, $1.45.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 9c; to Oswego, 15c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 brls; wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 79,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat active for choice; other grades dull; red, $1.50@1.55; amber, $1.62@1.65; white, $1.65@1.75. Rye held at 78@80c. Corn, advancing tendency; yellow, 68c; mixed Western, 69c; white, 65½@66½c. Oats steady; white, 50@53c; mixed, 46@47c.

WHISKY—Quiet and weak at 94c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer and unchanged. Wheat active; choice white, $1.75; fair to prime, $1.60@1.75; choice amber, $1.72@1.75; good to prime red, $1.60@1.70; common to fair, $1.35@1.55; Ohio and Indiana red, $1.45@1.50; Western amber, $1.50@1.55. Corn—mixed Western firmer at 68c. Oats active; mixed Western, 45@47c; white, 48@48c. Rye quiet at 75@80c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; mess pork, 14½@15c; bulk shoulders nominal at 6½c; clear rib firm at 6¾c. Bacon, good jobbing demand; shoulders and clear rib, 7¼@7½c. Hams, sugar cured, 11@13c. Lard, 7¾@8c.

BUTTER—Western strong and unchanged.

COFFEE—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Firmer at 94½@95c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 20.—BREADSTUFFS—White wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.45. Corn firm; high mixed Toledo, afloat, 60c. Barley dull.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 20.

Schr Geo. Steele, Bay City, salt.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr P. Scoville, Buffalo, coal.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr M. Dall, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr C. L. Johnston, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr A. M. Bears, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARED..........Nov. 20.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 4,000 bu oats.
Schr Addie, Benton Harbor, 20 kegs beer, 2 tons coal.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Prop City of London, Collingwood, 22 bags oil-meat, 4 bags oil-cake, 10 brls bacon, and sundries.
Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 14,144 bu wheat.
Schr Nassau, Oswego, 18,187 bu wheat.
Schr Wm. Smith, Kenosha, 35 cds wood.

NIGHT CLEARANCES—NOV. 20.

Prop B. F. Wade, Port Huron and intermediate ports, 17,441 bu corn, 645 brls flour, 280 brls pork, 21 bales buffalo robes, and sundries.
Schr Brooklyn, Ogdensburgh and intermediate ports, 5,225 bu wheat, 6,266 bu corn, 100 brls pork, and sundries.
Steam barge M. Groh, Manistee, 2,600 bu oats, 16 tons hay, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

More quiet, at 8c for wheat, and nominal at 6½@7c for corn, to Buffalo. The schr Daniel Lyons was taken for corn to Oswego on owner's account, and the J. C. Harrison for wheat to Buffalo at 8c. Total, 2; capacity equal to 32,000 bu wheat and 18,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20.—PASSED DOWN—Props Superior and barge, Jarvis, Lord, Comet, Russia; bark Sigel; schrs Florida, George Finney, Chenango, Cossack, Scotia, Cleveland.

PASSED UP—Props Graves and barges, Mary Pringle and barge, Merchant, China, Idaho; bark Favorite; schrs Alice Richards, Dousman, Grantham, Hanna.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 20—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Sovereign, Egyptian; bark Lotus; schrs Niagara, Mixer, Standard, Surprise, Cortez, Zack Chandler, Sweetheart, F. B. Gardner, Augusta, Hattie Wells, Melvina, George Sloan, G. D. Norris, Pelican, Schuylkill.

PASSED UP—Schrs John Mott, Monitor No. 1, St. Andrews.

WIND—Southwest.

'LADIES' HATS.

OPENING
OF
PARIS HATS!

We shall open Saturday, Nov. 22, a superb lot of the richest and most elegant designs of Paris Hats ever imported, which we display for the inspection of the Ladies of Chicago, and solicit their presence.

Chas. Gossage & Co.
106, 108 & 110 State-st.
60 & 62 Washington-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SCRIBNER for 1874.

The unexampled favor accorded to this Magazine by the public, enables us to enter upon the coming year with the means of making it more attractive and valuable than ever before to its large and increasing number of readers on both sides of the Atlantic. The Serial Story of the year,

KATHERINE EARLE,

By Miss Trafton, is a charming Love Story by a gifted writer, which is destined to a wide popularity.

There will be BRILLIANT NOVELETTES and the BEST SHORT STORIES, by Saxe Holm, Bret Harte, and other delightful story-tellers.

A series of striking and unique POEMS, with illustrations, "OLD TIME MUSIC," by Benj. F. Taylor, known for his brilliant contributions to the Western Press, will sing to us again the music of the Spinning Wheel, the Flail, The Stage Coach, The Mill, etc.

Portraits and Biographical Sketches of American Authors; Papers on Dairy Farming and Stock Raising in Europe, on Household Decoration and Furniture, besides more than fifty other Illustrated Articles are now in preparation.

THE SPLENDID SERIES
"THE GREAT SOUTH,"

The most important and expensive series of Illustrated Papers ever undertaken by any Magazine, will be continued through the year. In the December Number we complete the papers on Louisiana. The next in order will be the Lone Star State; The Mountain Regions of the South; The Iron Regions of Missouri, &c., &c. These with the Essays and Editorial Discussions of Literature, Science and Art, Sketches of Travel, occasional Poems and Etchings, will make up a Magazine of Christian Literature designed to be

"THE BEST IN THE WORLD."

The December Number (now ready) has an able article on the Resumption of Specie Payment, by Dr. Atwater; POEMS by Bret Harte, MacDonald and others; The continuation of the two Serial Stories, Shorter Stories, Splendid Illustrations of New Orleans, the Paris of America, etc.

Editorials by a large and able corps of writers. Topics of the Time, by Dr. Holland, in which he replies to "Some Religious Newspapers," a laughable Etching, &c., &c. An entertaining number.

THE HOLIDAY NO. of ST. NICHOLAS, our Splendid New Illustrated Magazine for Girls and Boys, the finest ever issued, will be sent to all the Subscribers of Scribner's Monthly for 1874. Also, the November and December numbers of ST. NICHOLAS sent free to those who subscribe for both Magazines. The July number of Scribner's Monthly, containing the Introductory Article of the GREAT SOUTH Series, sent to subscribers to Scribner who request it when making their subscriptions.

Scribner's Monthly $4.00, St. Nicholas $3.00 a year, or $7.00 for both.

SCRIBNER & CO., 654 Broadway, N. Y.

DRY GOODS.

Continued Sacrifice

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE
West Side,
CORNER
Madison & Peoria-sts.

IF YOU WANT
DRY GOODS
AT
PANIC PRICES,
COME AND SEE WHAT
CARSON,
PIRIE & CO.
ARE DOING.

IT BEATS CLAFLIN,
OR STEWART,
OR ANY OTHER MAN,
ON THE SOUTH SIDE,
OR ELSEWHERE.

Madison & Peoria-sts.
Madison & Peoria-sts.

IT PAYS TO TRADE AT
Madison & Peoria-sts.,
WITH
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.

Laces & Embroideries.

FIELD,
LEITER & CO.
State & Washington-sts.,
Are offering their ENTIRE LINES of
Black Thread,
Black Guipure, &
Black Yak
TRIMMING LACES,
At a Heavy Sacrifice! Only half their value! Also, their
Hamburg and Scotch Embroideries
At equally low prices.
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

HERRING'S SAFES.

DOWN GO THE PRICES!
ON
HERRING'S
SAFES!

On and after this date we will sell our Safes at prices to suit the times, for cash, and on a strict specie basis. If you want to buy a good Safe cheap, call and see us.

HERRING & CO.,
46 State-st.,
And Corner Fourteenth-st. and Indiana-av.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

STREATOR, Nov. 20, 1873.

[illegible]

STREATOR COAL COMPANY.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

[illegible]

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

Money continues tight yet, but the stringency is now of a more healthy character than a week or two ago. A large amount is being used in the payment for hogs, and large sums of currency are being sent into the country by commission men, and being carried out by drovers. On the other hand, the country collections of city merchants are good, and the influx of currency from the country by this means is about equal to the outflow to pay for hogs. The shipment of the latter to the East is also making a better supply of New York exchange, and, though there are some shipments of currency to New York yet, it seems probable that exchange will soon be in favor of Chicago and against New York. When this condition of the exchanges is fully established, money will become more plenty here.

Some time ago we said that ultimately the panic would do Chicago more good than harm, in the respect that it would demonstrate to the world that the business of the city was on a sounder basis, that its merchants, its lumber-dealers, and pork-packers were men of more capital, and that the advances of the banks were made on better security, than other jealous cities had ever been willing to acknowledge. An evidence of this may now be seen in the concentration of the hog trade of the West in this city, which has been greatly stimulated by the panic. Hog dealers could get money here for their stock when they could get it nowhere else, consequently a large portion of the hogs that last year went to St. Louis and other places in the West, are now coming here. The receipts of hogs in the last four days have been 139,000 head, and it is estimated that for the week they will be at least 175,000 head. The receipts of the corresponding week of last year were only 89,000 head. It appears, therefore, that the hog trade of this city is just about double what it was at this time last year.

The reduction of the rate of interest by the Bank of England to 8 per cent, instead of 9, is a very significant indication of a better feeling prevailing in financial affairs on the other side of the Atlantic. The danger of a panic in London, as the culminating effect of the panics in Europe and in this country during the last six months, seems thus to have passed away. The effect on finances in this country of the disappearance of that cloud on the Eastern horizon cannot fail to be favorable, and the general advance in the prices of railway stocks in New York to-day is doubtless due to this fact. It is worthy of note, however, that the object for which the rate of interest was raised by the Bank of England to the extraordinary figures of the past two weeks, was not accomplished. The purpose of the Directors of the Bank was to stop the outflow of specie from England, but we see by the daily dispatches that every steamer that arrives in New York from Liverpool still brings its quota of several hundred thousand dollars, and, by the London dispatches, that further amounts are being daily drawn from the Bank of England for shipment to this country. The flow of specie from England to the Continent has largely diminished, and this may be the reason that the bank has reduced its rate of interest, but this check to the flow of specie to the Continent was not caused by the raising of the rate of discount. The present instance, therefore, shows that the old-time theory, that the Bank of England could stop the outflow of specie from that country by raising the rate of interest, has no application now. The Bank of England has not lost its power to create a panic in London, but it has lost the control which it once had over the money markets of the world. The circumstances which have contributed to this change, have at the same time contributed to increase the wealth and the financial importance of the United States. The cessation of unnecessary railroad building in the United States, and the subsequent decrease in the importations of railroad iron, the rise in the price of coal in England, and the consequent rise in the cost of English iron, which resulted in a revolution in the iron trade, and gave American iron-masters the opportunity to supersede those of England in other foreign markets, the financial panic in this country, which has made economy fashionable and diminished the demand for foreign luxuries,—these circumstances have combined to make the balance of foreign trade in favor of the United States for nearly three months past, a longer period than perhaps ever before in the history of the country. For three months we have been selling more of our domestic products to foreign countries than we have bought of their goods, and the credit balance is coming to us in specie, through the great Clearing-House of the world, London. But the Bank of England could no more stop the flow of this specie to the place where it is due than it could stop the currents of trade at once in all parts of the world. Notwithstanding our recent scare, the United States is really growing rich; the only drawback to her rapid progress now being the character of her currency, limited in volume, depreciated in value, and yet a forced legal-tender, so that it excludes the money of the commercial world from circulation. Thus, while we are really growing rich, we are poor in money, because we have enacted that something else than gold and silver shall be the "money" of this country. There is no way to get out of this muddle except by getting rid of the legal-tender paper money. Let the banks issue all the paper promises they please, only provided they will take the chances of having to redeem them in specie, and will deposit bonds with the United States Treasurer to secure this end. But let the Government withdraw its forced legal-tender notes, either by funding them or otherwise, and there will be no trouble about our having money enough, and all of it would be at par with gold.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co., quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
[illegible] of '81	113⅞	113⅞@114⅛
[illegible] of '62	108⅛	108⅛
[illegible] of '64	108	108⅛@109
[illegible] of '65	109	109⅛
[illegible] of '65 January and July	112⅛	112⅛
[illegible] of '67 January and July	113⅛	114 @114⅛
[illegible] of '68 January and July	113⅛	113⅛
[illegible]	107	107⅛@108
[illegible] (new issue)	108⅛	109⅛@109⅝
[illegible] currency 6s	109⅝	110 @110⅛
[illegible] (full weight)	108⅛	108⅞
[illegible]	108⅛	108⅛
[illegible]		108⅛
[illegible] exchange (large drafts)		109⅛
[illegible]		107⅞@108⅛
[illegible]		95 and int.
[illegible] county, and city 10 per cent		95 and int.
[illegible]		95 @ 97⅛

NEW YORK STOCK QUOTATIONS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Sterling, 107⅞.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

[illegible]	114	Coupons, '67	114
[illegible]	108⅛	Coupons, '68	113⅛
[illegible]	109⅛	New 5s	109⅛
[illegible]	109⅛	10-40s	107⅛
[illegible] (new)	112⅛	Currency 6s	109⅛

STATE BONDS.

[illegible]	87⅛	Virginias, old	34
[illegible] old	71	North Carolinas, old	22
[illegible] new	71⅛	North Carolinas, new	14
[illegible]	40		

STOCKS.

[illegible]	55	St. Paul pfd	54⅛
[illegible]	61⅛	Wabash	41⅛
[illegible]	20	Wabash pfd	65
[illegible]	31⅛	Ft. Wayne	86
[illegible]	63	Terre Haute	8
[illegible]	57⅛	Terre Haute pfd	15
[illegible] Ex.	87⅛	Chicago & Alton	90⅛
[illegible]	27⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	95
[illegible]	88⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	24⅛
[illegible]	43⅛	C., C. & C.	66
[illegible]	66	C., B. & Q.	91
[illegible]	110⅛	Lake Shore	68⅛
[illegible]	112	Indiana Central	20⅛
[illegible] W.	77	Illinois Central	92
[illegible]	78	Union Pacific stocks	20⅛
[illegible] pfd	42⅛	Union Pacific bonds	78⅛
[illegible]	63	Central Pacific bonds	91
[illegible] (div.)	88⅛	Del., Lack. & West	91⅛
[illegible]	91⅛	B., H. & Erie	1⅛
[illegible]	30⅛		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Thursday, Nov. 20:

CITY PROPERTY.

Indiana av, 144 ft n of Thirty-first st, w f, 48x180 ft, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $8,160.

[illegible] of Cottage Grove av, s f, 48 ft to alley, dated Oct. 21; consideration, $9,000.

[illegible], 280 ft e of Wood st, n f, 25x183⅛ ft, [illegible]; consideration, $3,557.

[illegible] st, 27 ft w of Armour st, n f, 25x128 ft, [illegible]; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] n of Twenty-fourth st, w f, 64 9-10 ft, dated Sept. 2; consideration, $3,500.

[illegible] n of North av, 24x125 ft, dated [illegible]; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] s of West White st, e f, 24x125⅛ ft, [illegible]; consideration, $2,850.

[illegible] s of Rees st, w f, 100 ft to alley, [illegible]; consideration, $4,000.

[illegible] of Polk st, w f, 24x100 ft, with improvements, dated Sept. 19; consideration, $6,250.

[illegible] south of Canalport av, e f, 30x97⅛ ft, dated Nov. 17; consideration, $1,700.

[illegible] of Chicago av, e f, 50x120 ft, [illegible]; consideration, $2,500.

Fulton st, 200 ft e of Western av, s f, 25x140 ft, dated Nov. 19; consideration, $3,500.

Western av, 26 ft s of Moore st, w f, 26x125 ft, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $750.

West Jackson st, s w cor of Homan av, n f, 65⅓ ft to Barry Point Road, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $700.

West Jackson st, 260 ft w and adjoining the above, dated Nov. 11; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 17, in Banks' part of Lot 13, in Block 12, Rockwell's addition, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $2,500.

Ellis Park, 146⅛ ft n of Thirty-seventh st, w f, 40x100 ft, dated Oct. 30; consideration, $6,800.

Twenty-fifth st, n w cor of Calumet av, s f, 26⅛x30 ft, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $4,500.

Lot 18, in Block 2, Johnson's part Lots 3 and 5, s w ¼, Sec 32, 40, 14, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $4,600.

Same as the above, dated Nov. 8; consideration, $4,500.

Lots 33 and 34 (except n 79⅛ ft) in Block 65, School Section Addition, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $12,150.

Lot 2 in Dean's part of Block 1, of Codwise's part, w ½ s e ¼ Sec. 18, 39, 14, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $1,800.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 25 and 26, in Block 2 in Montgomery's part w ½ n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Nov. 10; consideration, $750.

Lot 13, in Block 11, Adam Smith's part s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Oct. 18; consideration, $330.

Lot 41 and e ½ Lot 40, in Block 6 of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, in Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Sept. 26; consideration, $900.

Lot 20 in Block 5, in Hoyt et al. part s ½ s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated Nov. 18; consideration, $736.

Lots 31 to 36, in Block 2 of Re-subdivision of Block 12 of Drexel & Smith's part s w ¼ Sec. 11, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $13,680.

Same as the above, with Lots 14 to 17 in same Block 2, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $18,000.

Lot 18 in Block 5, Jennings' part e ½ s w ¼ Sec. 15, 38, 14, dated Oct. 1; consideration, $3,675.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	8,123	5,720	6,915	6,107
Wheat, bu	36,170	30,960	132,135	66,389
Corn, bu	25,760	30,185	93,400	73,065
Oats, bu	20,569	15,870	72,486	22,391
Rye, bu	2,000	3,212	18,264	1,621
Barley, bu	12,330	27,240	7,222	20,177
Grass seed, lbs	58,100	50,005	126,000	27,580
Flax seed, lbs	44,830	....	21,000	42,220
Broom-corn, lbs	1,600	25,400	41,240	20,331
Cured meats, lbs	320,790	49,470	1778747	927,300
Beef, brls	50	210	135	385
Pork, brls	132	....	1,270	1,821
Lard, lbs	9,340	4,350	486,930	171,185
Tallow, lbs	23,250	24,800	119,400	48,000
Butter, lbs	76,121	59,505	26,400	40,900
Dressed hogs, No	95	93	....	5
Live hogs, No	44,026	17,618	5,765	3,356
Cattle, No	2,019	3,165	364	1,180
Sheep, No	1,408	1,465	....	232
Hides, lbs	85,834	75,792	68,710	225,881
Highwines, brls	294	116	337	315
Wool, lbs	11,065	84,410	78,492	76,300
Potatoes, bu	3,793	415	1,110	....
Lumber, m feet	2,781	1,196	1,065	1,132
Shingles, m	285	1,656	1,271	632
Lath, m	900	320	75	131
Salt, brls	3,381	....	2,389	750

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 8,454 bu wheat; 5,506 bu corn; 5,846 bu oats; 1,095 bu rye; 6,755 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 126 cars wheat, 48 cars corn, 10 cars oats, 2 cars rye, 15 cars barley. Total 201 cars, or 74,000 bu.

The Committee appointed to decide the selling value of No. 2 barley in this market reported, to-day, that they found considerable difficulty in arriving at a conclusion, but had decided on $1.25 per bu as the figure which seemed to them to be nearest the mark. They, therefore, recommended that $1.25 be adopted as the present basis on which margins should be called, in cases where there is any dispute as to the amount that can be called for as security for the fulfillment of contracts.

We are assured that there is a grave mistake in the account from which was made the notice in our issue this morning about *that* car of barley. It is stated that there is no barley sulphurizing mill in or near Fond du Lac, Wis. (there is one at Janesville), and that the man for whom the barley was purchased did not want to doctor it, and is opposed to the practice of treating barley with chemicals of any kind. The thing complained of is that the barley was inspected out as rejected, and when it came back was inspected in as unmerchantable, the inspection being afterwards corrected to rejected, when the Chief Inspector had been notified that the car of barley was subject to his order. The barley is certainly of a very low order, and to one uninitiated in the mysteries of inspection it would seem that it ought never to have been inspected as belonging to any merchantable grade—as the sample exhibited on 'Change consisted entirely of rotten stuff, scarcely fit even for chicken-feed. The transaction cost the innocent shipper about $70.00 in freight charges, and he wants to know if he is obliged to bear the loss for which he ought not to be held responsible.

It is asked whether or not the State, in registering grain receipts, does not place itself in the position of one who indorses another man's note, and is called upon to pay it when the maker of the note fails to meet the obligation. Also, whether the State, which claims immunity from suit, ought to lend validity to grain-paper under such circumstances, when otherwise that paper would not pass current. 'Tis a grave question—or, rather, a couple of them.

THE MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were stronger to-day, and active, when we take into account the small quantity of grain on the market. But little of that now in store is offered for sale, most of it being held by parties who are carrying it for delivery on options for December or January, while the receipts are so small as to make an unusually light volume of current offerings. One reason for the last-named fact is probably that the freight engines of the railroads are wanted to bring in the live stock which is pouring in upon us in much greater numbers than ever before, and threatens to empty the entire hog crop of the West into our lap within a couple of months from date. It is not, however, probable that this state of things can long continue. We shall have more grain and fewer hogs before long, unless the present season should give the lie to all past experience. Meantime it is a wonder where the money comes from to pay for the hogs as they come in daily, when we remember that cash is so scarce that as much as 3½ per cent per month has been paid for carrying. The other principal features in the general situation are a decline in the gold premium, a rapid increase in the cost of transporting breadstuffs to an Eastern market, and a better demand for them in the East and in Europe, which induces shippers here to take hold, notwithstanding the tightness in the money market, and the general inclemency of the season. The report comes from Buffalo that efforts are being made to remove the snow obstructions to the passage of boats along the Erie Canal, so as to permit the forwarding of the 5,000,000 bu grain now afloat there; but no report comes as to the progress made in the effort.

There was a liberal distribution of dry goods to-day, both the local and the interior demands showing improvement as compared with the earlier days of the week, consequently a rather better feeling prevailed among the jobbing trade, and the quoted prices were more generally adhered to. Groceries met with only a fair demand, and were unchanged in prices. If we except sugar, in which there is a liberal movement, there was no special activity in any department, and the prevalent feeling was not particularly buoyant. Former quotations were maintained, however, and sometimes were more firmly held than at the beginning of the week. There was only a moderate amount of trading in the butter and cheese markets, and values were not subjected to any decided change, the former article selling at 18@30c, and the latter at 11@13½c. The coal trade was again dull, orders being for small amounts, just to supply current wants, and prices continue weak and irregular. No changes were noted in the fish and canned goods markets. Dried fruits sold to a fair extent at about previous rates, a slight decline in raspberries being the only change noted. Leather, pig-iron, paints, and wool remain dull, as previously quoted. The oil trade ruled quiet, carbon and lard alone being active. Prices were steady. The retail trade in lumber continues fair at unchanged prices. The wholesale market was rather quiet, though the offerings are being slowly reduced, and the receipts are light. Building materials were dull and little better than nominal. The hardware markets were generally reported quiet at previous quotations. The demand for pork-barrels continues fair, prices ranging from $1.45@1.50; tierces and other descriptions are slow. The hay market was less active, but steady. Broom-corn and hops were quiet. There was more inquiry for hides, and the market was quite firm at a slight advance. A light business was transacted in seeds, at $2.30@2.55 for timothy, $4.60@4.65 for clover, $1.55 for flax, and $1.15 for buckwheat. Potatoes were again in active demand and firm. Choice poultry and game sold readily at good prices, fancy stock and quail being higher. Eggs were firmer.

Highwines were quiet and firm at a further advance of ½c, sales being limited to 50 brls at 89c per gallon. The market was generally quoted strong at this figure, but eased off somewhat when New York was reported lower at the close.

The receipts were rather more liberal than heretofore, but were exceeded by the shipments. We note, also, sale of 1,000 brls alcohol for export on private terms.

Lake freights were very quiet, but firmer, on the basis of 8c for wheat by sail to Buffalo. Very few sail vessels are now offered, as they are generally going into winter quarters on arrival here. There was a good demand reported for steamer room, but as 8c was asked for corn, and 9c for wheat, to Buffalo, no transactions were made public. The reported charters were only two, which will carry out 32,000 bu wheat and 18,000 bu corn.

Dressed hogs were still inactive, though the reported arrival of 95 to-day is the advance guard of the season; arrivals will probably be liberal enough next week to open up a market. Prices are nominal at about $4.60@4.70 for January delivery.

Provisions were active and stronger all around. Mess pork advanced 10@25c per brl, the outside for options. Lard advanced 10c, and meats fully ⅛c per lb, especially on boxed lots. The market opened with a rather easier feeling, in consequence of the large receipts of hogs, which exceeded 44,000 head yesterday, and were estimated at 36,000 for to-day. Yet even this enormous load caused but a slight weakening in prices, and the demand for product was so good as to cause a speedy advance in them. It was reported that parties who have bought on December options are willing to take the property now, and pay for it, so that they may get it forward all the sooner. Lard picked up in interest more decidedly, some packers buying, but chiefly in small lots; it would seem that present low prices for lard cannot but attract large European orders, which, as well as in meats, will be all the more numerous for having been delayed beyond the usual time of sending them in. Packers did not care to sell meats for delivery after the New Year. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.75@11.87½; do seller December, $11.87½@12.00; seller January, $12.25@12.30; seller February, $12.75@12.80; prime mess pork, $10.70@10.75; extra prime do, $9.00@9.25. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.12½@7.15; do, seller December, $7.15@7.20; do, seller January, $7.30@7.35; do, seller February, $7.55@7.60. Green hams at 6@7c; sweet pickled hams, 7@8c. Green shoulders at 3⅝c; rough sides, 5⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 5⅝c; do short clear, 5⅝c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4@4⅛c for shoulders, 5⅛c for short ribs and long clear, and 6⅛c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4⅛c; do Cumberlands, 6c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6⅛c; do short clear, 6⅝c; do long cut hams, 7⅝@7⅛c. Meats, seller January about ⅛c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.50@19.00. City tallow, 6⅛@6⅛c; grease quotable at 4@5⅛c. Sales were reported of 65 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 100 brls do at $11.87½; 100 brls do at $11.75; 1,000 brls do, seller the month, at $11.62½; 1,750 brls do, seller January, at $12.25; 1,000 brls do, seller February, at $12.75; 750 brls do at $12.62½; 850 brls do at $12.50; 500 brls do at $12.40; 65 brls prime mess at $10.75; 55 tcs lard at $7.15; 250 tcs do at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do on private terms; 250 tcs do seller December at $7.20; 500 tcs do at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do at $7.06¼; 100 tcs do at 7c; 500 tcs do seller February at $7.55; 1,000 tcs do at 7⅛c; 250 tcs do at $7.45; 10,000 lbs green shoulders at 3⅝c; 140,000 lbs shoulders, 10@20 days in salt, at 4⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 4c; 350 boxes do, part seller December, at 4⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (15 lbs) at 7c; 90,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 6⅝c; 100 tcs fresh sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7⅝c; 21,000 lbs do, out of pickle, at 7⅛c on cars; 100 boxes Cumberland, 100 boxes (light) short ribs, and 175 boxes long and short clear, all at 6⅛c; 10,000 lbs green bellies at 6½c; 5,000 lbs bacon hams at 12½c, canvassed and packed.

Flour was more active, and decidedly stronger, though an advance was only effected in a few cases. Exporters were in the market taking up about all that was offered at what they considered to be fair prices, which meant 10@12½c per brl more than the quotations of yesterday on favorite brands of spring extras, while winters were relatively dull at unchanged quotations. Rye and buckwheat flour were unchanged, and bran was stronger for future delivery. Sales were reported of 350 brls white winter extras on private terms; 150 brls spring extras at $5.75; 100 brls do (White Rose) at $5.62½; 400 brls do at $5.50; 100 brls do at $5.37½; 600 brls do at $5.25; 75 brls do at $5.00; 3,550 brls do on private terms. Total, 5,325 brls. Also 10 tons bran at $12.50 on track; 10 tons do at $12.00, to arrive. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.25 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.25 @ 5.25
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 6.50
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Common do	2.37½@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50½
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.25
Bran	12.00 @12.50

Wheat was less active, but strong, and irregularly higher. Liverpool and New York were both quoted firmer, while our receipts were again light. Cash wheat was in especially good demand, with few offerings, the current receipts being scarcely large enough to furnish more than 50,000 bu to each buyer. This fact was, however, independent of the news from other points. Several parties had already engaged the freight room for wheat, and wanted the grain wherewith to fill it—wanting it so urgently that they were willing to pay 2½c per bu premium over the price for December delivery. There was some talk about the possibility of a corner in cash wheat, but such a thing is not probable, as all the deals for this month are believed to have been already settled up, and there is no fear that we shall not have enough wheat coming in to square up the December options, as it is understood that arrangements are being made to materially increase the volume of our daily receipts. Hence the December shorts were not nervous, but the general strength of the situation elsewhere brought out a good speculative demand, which resulted in an average advance of 1c on the option for next month, though the interest taken in the deal was scarcely sufficient to sustain the rise in quotations. It does not now appear probable that we shall witness the accumulation of a very heavy stock of wheat here this winter. There will be a fair shipping demand by rail, and not enough money here to tempt holders to ship it in much faster than is wanted. Seller December opened this morning at $1.02¼, receded to $1.02, rose to $1.02⅝, fell off to $1.02, advanced to $1.03¼, and declined to $1.01¾ at the close. Seller January sold at $1.04¼@1.05⅛, closing at the inside. Cash No. 2 spring opened at $1.02¼, quickly advanced to $1.05, and closed at $1.04½@1.04¾. Northwestern receipts commanded about 1c more than this. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10@1.11, the outside for Northwestern receipts. No. 3 spring closed at 97c, and rejected do at 91c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.11; 800 bu do at $1.10½; 2,000 bu do at $1.10; 25,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05; 47,600 bu do at $1.04¾; 30,800 bu do at $1.04½; 3,200 bu do at $1.04¼; 24,000 bu do at $1.04; 800 bu do at $1.03¾; 13,400 bu do at $1.03½; 800 bu do at $1.03¼; 14,200 bu do at $1.03; 5,000 bu do at $1.02¼; 1,200 bu No. 2 Northwestern at $1.06; 2,400 bu No. 3 spring at 99c; 400 bu do at 98½c; 3,600 bu do at 98c; 1,200 bu do at 97c; 400 bu rejected spring at 93c; 400 bu do at 92½c; 800 bu do at 92c; 400 bu do at 91c; 400 bu by sample at 60c on track. Total, 180,400 bu.

Corn was in good demand and stronger, averaging ⅝c per bu higher than yesterday, in consequence of very small receipts here, and reports of a further advance in Liverpool to 34s 6d per 480 lbs, or a little more than 97c in gold per bu. This is the highest point touched there in a long time, and prices threaten to advance to a still higher point, as stocks are small across the water, and must be recruited under the heavier charges of rail shipments to the American seaboard. Hence there is a promise of good profit to those who can get their corn forward under a lake tariff of charges, and shippers acted a little more freely to-day, though the purchases were chiefly made to finish out cargoes, and in consequence there was a greater discrimination than usual in the price paid for receipts in certain houses where the buyers had already secured part cargoes. The smallness of the receipts caused a little wakening up among the shorts, and they bought rather freely, while there was a fair speculative inquiry for January from those who thought a further advance to be among the probabilities. If receipts should continue at their present volume, a further rise can scarcely be prevented, and the present bears may turn round and bull it, in the hope of retrieving their losses. Seller December opened at 39⅝c, rose to 40c, declined to 39½c, advanced to 40⅛c, and fell to 39⅝c at the close. Seller January ranged 1c above December; and seller February was quoted at 2c above December, but closed firmer, with 42c asked. Regular No. 2 corn closed at 39⅝c, strictly fresh receipts of do at 40c, high mixed at 40½c, and rejected at 37½c. Seller May sold at 48c. Cash sales were reported of 2,800 bu high mixed at 41c; 3,600 bu do at 40⅝c; 2,400 bu do at 40½c; 1,200 bu No. 2 at 40c; 45,300 bu do at 39⅞c; 14,000 bu do at 39¾c; 44,000 bu do at 39⅝c; 9,600 bu do at 39½c; 800 bu do at 39c; 3,200 bu rejected at 38c; 1,600 bu do at 37½c. Total, 140,300 bu.

Oats were quiet, but stronger, averaging ½c higher, in sympathy with wheat and corn, the receipts being light, while there was a good shipping demand for car lots. Cash No. 2 opened at 32c, sold down to 31⅛c, and closed at 31⅛c. Seller December sold at 31⅝@32⅛c, closing at 31⅝c. Seller January was the strongest option, there being a good speculative demand. It sold at 32½@33c, closing at 32⅝c. Cash sales were reported of 9,600 bu No. 2 at 32c; 3,000 bu do at 31⅝c; 10,000 bu do at 31⅛c; 600 bu rejected at 29c. Total, 23,200 bu.

Rye was quiet and a shade firmer at 64½@65c for No. 2, according to the location and date of the receipts, as winter receipts are now worth ½c per bu more than regular. Cash sales were limited to 2,400 bu No. 2 at 65c, and 2,000 bu do at 64½c. Other grades were not mentioned.

Barley was again quiet, but in better demand, and averaged 2c higher, owing to the limited supply, which was wanted for consumption. No. 2 opened at $1.30, and advanced to $1.33, closing at $1.32. Seller December sold at $1.33. No. 3 was wanted at 91@95c, according to location, the receipts in the Rock Island Elevator commanding the inside, and in the Northwestern the outside. Rejected was steady at 71@73c, and sample lots dull. Cash sales were reported of 9,000 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 6,800 bu do at $1.32; 1,200 bu do at $1.31; 800 bu do at $1.30; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 95c; 400 bu do at 94c; 3,200 bu do at 93c; 800 bu do at 92c; 800 bu do at 91c; 2,000 bu rejected at 73c; 400 bu do at 71c; 400 bu by sample at $1.18; 400 bu do at $1.05; 400 bu do at 87c; 400 bu do at 78c. Total, 18,200 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

Nov. 20.—London—Cargoes of wheat off coast firm. Fair average quality of spring wheat for shipment in December or January, 56s. Cargoes of corn off coast unchanged. Arrivals of wheat off coast moderate, and of corn small; a large fleet is expected shortly. Number of cargoes on passage, as compared with last week, of wheat largely increased, of corn moderately increased. American lard, 41s. Liverpool—Wheat active and tending up. Corn, 34s 6d. American lard, 39s 6d.

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK.

The following were exports of breadstuffs and provisions from New York for the week ending Nov. 19:

Flour, brls	41,000	Pork, brls and tcs	5,340
Wheat, bu	879,500	Lard, lbs	2,523,000
Corn, bu	698,600	Bacon, lbs	2,748,900

WOOL.

The Boston *Shipping List* says:

Manufacturers are evidently attracted by the low prices at which some holders are now ready to meet the market, and it appears to us a good time for buyers to stock up. Money is becoming easier and a general improvement is noticeable in all branches of business, and if manufacturers hesitate to purchase now the opportunity may be lost a week or two hence, as we would not be surprised if the market took a favorable turn at an early day. The stock of wool in the country is generally admitted to be small, and prices have now reached so low a point any further concession is scarcely probable. The advices from abroad are still favorable and 70,357 lbs Australian were shipped hence by the last Liverpool steamer.

On the present basis of prices for American fleeces a comparison with the English market may not be out of place. Good lines have been sold and can be bought at 45c cash, or reduced to a gold valuation, 41⅛c. This would cost, allowing a shrinkage of 45 per cent, 73c gold for scoured wool here. New Zealand fleece has been sold in London at 32d for washed; but call the price 30d, or 60c gold, with a shrinkage of 25 per cent, the cost in London is 80c gold. Here is a margin of 7c per lb, gold in favor of American fleeces in the London market, to pay freight, commissions, and other expenses. Will any enterprising holder of American fleece try the London market? Such a shipment would have to be placed on that market with the disadvantage of not being known, but here the article is considered by experts fully equal in quality to New Zealand.

LATEST.

Wheat and corn were in fair speculative demand in the afternoon, and stronger. Wheat sold at $1.05 cash, and at $1.01¾@1.02⅝ seller December, closing at $1.02; at $1.04⅛@1.04¾ seller January, closing at $1.04½. Corn sold at 39⅝@39¾c seller December, and at 40⅝@40⅝c seller January, both closing at the outside. In provisions, sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork at $12.75, and 250 tcs lard at 7⅝c, both seller February, the market closing firm.

EVENING BOARD.

EVENING BOARD, corner Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, 9:30 p. m. } Sales 250 brls mess pork, seller February, $12.75; 150 tcs lard, cash, at 7⅛c.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

ALCOHOL—Was in good demand for export, and firmer. We quote: 94 per cent proof at $1.78@1.82. Sales include 1,000 brls, in bond, deliverable in New York, on private terms.

BEANS AND PEAS—Were in moderate request at the given prices. Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—A fair amount of trading was done in this staple at prices not varying materially from those current for a fortnight past. We continue to quote: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—Remains quiet and steady at about former quotations. Prices range as follows: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—A few small orders are placed each day, but this market is, generally speaking, quiet. Quotations are continued, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The demand is confined to small lots, and prices are unaltered: Stucco, $2.50@3.50; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ₩ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ₩ brl; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ₩ brl; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $55.00@90.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—In this department there were no changes of importance, a moderate amount of sales being accomplished at the annexed range of prices: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—The coal market was again reported dull, with prices weak and unsettled. Following are the nominal rates: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $6.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $6.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were in fair request and steady, but other made work, flour barrels excepted, was dull. Stock was steady. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 48@55c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00 bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m.

EGGS—Were in fair request, and fresh, being in moderate supply, were firmer. Sales were made at 23@24c, and at 22c in barrels. Pickled lots very dull at 15@18c.

FEATHERS—Were slow at the recent decline. The jobbing trade is not heavy, and dealers are amply stocked. We quote: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 55@58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 70@75c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—No new features were developed in the fish market. Business continues dull, at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The changes in this market were unimportant. Trade was quiet all around, but prices of most articles in the list were held with a good degree of firmness. Nuts were in fair request at former rates, a reduction of 1c in pecans being the only change. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13¼@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.65@2.75; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.60; raisins, Valencia, new, 11@11½c; Zante currants, new, 6½@7c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 35@36c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@26c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9½c; Western do, 7½@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@13½c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 26@28c; NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24; Naples walnuts, 27@28; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8½@9c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—There is a light trade in cranberries and apples, only very choice fruit bringing the outside prices: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ₩ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@10.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.35. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ₩ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—In this department business was fair—nothing more—orders being mostly for small amounts, just to keep up assortments. Prices were without material change. Sugars remain firm at the advance recently noted, and are meeting with an increasing demand. Coffees are still very dull, but there is a rather more confident feeling among holders, owing to the probability that the duty will be restored. Rice, sirups, soaps, &c., continue steady. We quote:

BI-CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25½c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24½c; common do, 23½@23½c; roasting do, 22½@22½c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25½@26c; do, prime, 25½@25½c; Maracaibo, 25½@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7¾@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12½@12¾c; crushed and powdered, 11½@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½@10¾c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10¼c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9⅞c; choice brown, 9¾@9⅞c; prime do, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9¾c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8½@8¾c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; good sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 33@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8½@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 38@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6½@6¾c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6½@6¾c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—There was less doing in this market, the cold weather having checked the lake trade, which has been the main stay for the past few days. Shippers are buying now and then to fill Eastern orders. Prices are steady for timothy, but it is thought that prairie will go lower, as the supply is large and there is little inquiry now that navigation is nearly over. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $11.00@12.00; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Several Eastern as well as the usual number of local tanners have appeared on the market, and although the former are not disposed to pay our quotations, the feeling is one of firmness. Some dealers are buying liberally and shipping to the East, but most of these are operating with extreme caution. The receipts are increasing slightly. Sales were reported to-day at 7½@7¾c and 8½@8¾c. We quote: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light, 8½@8¾c; do, heavy, 7½@7¾c; part cured, 6@7c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 8c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet, and Western are quoted 2c lower, 43c being the outside cash price. We quote: Common to prime Western, 30@43c; New York State, 45@50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Was quiet and easy. We repeat:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5½ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	6 @ 6½	rates
Norway iron	8½ @ 9c	₩ lb
Norway nail-rods	9½ @10c	₩ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	₩ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	₩ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	₩ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	₩ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	₩ lb
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	rates

LEATHER—A quiet, easy feeling still prevails in this market. No further changes in quotations were noted, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ₩ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	23@ 25
Country upper	22@ 24
Collar, ₩ ft	20@ 23
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.05@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.65@ 2.20
French kip, 80 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—There was no change to note. The demand is very light, and prices are without material variation, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8½c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10½c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5⅜c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 46c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by car-load, 6½c.

NAILS—Were quiet and without quotable change: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 2d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet. We quote: Manilla rope, ₩ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ₩ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ₩ lb, 20@25c; marline, ₩ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ₩ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ₩ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ₩ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ₩ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—Carbon was in active demand, and was rather more firmly held, though nominally unchanged. Lard, also, was fairly active, but other oils ruled very quiet. Quotations are as follows: Carbon, 16½@17c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 18; naphtha, common, 15.

POTATOES—The market was again reported firm, all sound lots selling readily. Many of the car-loads which have arrived recently were sadly frozen, and were disposed of at a wide range of prices, depending, of course, on the damage sustained. The receipts by lake have generally escaped injury. Peachblows sold at $1.05@1.10, and at $2.75@3.00 in barrels. Frosted lots quotable at 50@75c.

POULTRY AND GAME—The offerings were not very large, and, with a fair local inquiry, choice poultry and game were firm. Choice dressed ducks and quail were higher. We quote: Chickens, dressed, $2.50@3.75; ducks, dressed, $3.50@4.25; geese, $8.00@10.00; dressed turkeys, 10@12½c; fresh do, 10@12½c; prairie chickens, $3.10@3.50; partridges, $3.25; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, $1.30@1.50; mallard ducks, $2.75@3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.25; venison saddles, 10@11c; hams, 12@14c; antelopes, 11c.

SALT—The demand from both local packers and the interior trade is active, and the market is quoted firm. Dealers are talking some of advancing prices after the close of navigation: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

SEEDS—Timothy was in light request at $2.30@2.55; clover sold at $4.60@4.65; flax at $1.55; and buckwheat at $1.15. We note sales of 34 bags timothy at $2.55; 100 bags at $2.50; 110 bags at $2.45; 18 bags at $2.30; 40 bags clover at $4.65; 29 bags do at $4.60; 56 bags flax at $1.55; 34 bags buckwheat at $1.15.

TEAS—The agitation of the question of restoring the duty on teas is already having some effect upon the market, causing an increased inquiry, and inducing a more confident feeling among holders. Prices, however, remain nominally unchanged, ranging as follows: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 95c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We continue to quote:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—Is in limited demand at the annexed quotations: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50@7.00, delivered.

WOOL—Dealers are buying the few small lots offered on the street, but otherwise the condition of the market is the same as for the past few weeks. Quotations for some grades are lowered, and are now probably nearer the views of holders, though there is nothing doing, and the market is merely nominal:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	40@48c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, light	40@43c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The receipts of live stock during the week have been as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,317	23,711	673
Tuesday	1,738	34,683	676
Wednesday	2,019	44,026	1,403
Thursday	1,500	37,000	1,200
Total	6,574	139,420	3,951
Same time last week	6,177	72,465	2,488
Week before last	8,354	68,660	4,941

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	385	6,056	596
Tuesday	1,118	6,802	....
Wednesday	364	5,765	....
Total	1,867	18,623	596

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle were again small, amounting to only about 1,200 head, and, with a goodly number of buyers in attendance, and a fair inquiry for the different classes of stock, full former prices were readily obtainable for all, while for good butchers' stuff and first and second-class shipping beeves there were buyers at some slight advance. The average quality of the offerings was the best seen in the yards for many days, the proportion of scalawags being exceptionally small. Sales were principally at $3.50@5.25, though a few very choice fetched $5.50@5.87½, while some odds and ends were closed out at $2.25@2.50. A car-load of extra cows, averaging 1,172 lbs, were taken by Sheibel & Son, Chicago butchers, at $4.50, but most of the local purchasers were within the range of $3.50@4.00. Stock cattle were not much inquired for, but the offerings were limited, and all found buyers. The market closed steady and firm, with little or no stock left over unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.50@5.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.15@5.35
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	4.00@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
12	1,244	$4.20
36 choice steers	1,265	5.00
15 good steers	1,535	5.00
16 choice steers	1,415	5.50
16 extra steers	1,580	5.87½
21 cows	1,014	3.35
16 cows	970	3.40
17 extra cows	1,172	4.50
34 choice steers	1,340	5.15
23 Texas cows	753	2.50
18 cows	1,015	3.65
20 butchers' stock	980	3.12½
16 choice steers	1,354	5.12½
12 butchers' stock	1,169	4.25
12 butchers' stock	980	4.30
16 choice steers	1,429	5.37½
50 good steers	1,277	5.00
44 extra steers	1,569	5.65
32 choice steers	1,419	5.40
47 extra steers	1,508	5.55
35 choice steers	1,366	5.15
26 fair steers	1,268	4.20
36 fair steers	1,170	4.25
17 extra steers	1,463	5.70
32 good steers	1,317	5.12½
17 medium steers	1,226	4.12½
48 good steers	1,205	4.50
32 good steers	1,368	5.00

HOGS—To-day's receipts were about 37,000, making 82,000 for the two days, and 139,000 since Saturday. The fact that the depreciation in values resulting from this unprecedentedly heavy supply scarcely reaches 15c per 100 lbs is something remarkable. Any other market in the country would have collapsed under the pressure of one-half the number, while Cincinnati and St. Louis would probably never have recovered from the shock. The experienced employes of the Stock-Yard Company have unloaded, yarded, and properly cared for this immense number of hogs, without unusual commotion, which speaks "excellently well" for the efficiency of the present management. Trade opened brisk this morning, and continued uninterruptedly active to the close, at prices not varying materially from those current yesterday afternoon. Common to medium heavy weight weakened a little, sales showing a decline of about 5c per 100 lbs, but for other grades quite as good prices were realized as were obtainable yesterday. The continued activity in the demand for hog products, and the strength recently developed in that market, seems to have filled packers with confidence, and they stood ready to take the "porkers" as fast as they could be weighed off to them, at $3.60@3.75 for common to medium, and at $3.80@3.95 for good to choice qualities. Choice to extra light grades were wanted on Eastern account at $4.00@4.10. The bulk of the day's sales were within the range of $3.70@3.90. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
51	289	$3.75	95	271	$3.75	47	291	$3.50
48	323	3.75	43	189	4.10	28	169	4.00
77	169	4.05	50	321	3.80	25	218	3.75
140	189	4.10	159	215	3.75	28	244	3.90
59	312	3.80	60	289	3.70	39	337	3.90
63	194	4.00	89	289	3.85	51	302	3.90
40	242	3.85	52	274	3.80	144	301	3.80
48	202	4.12½	59	250	3.80	44	195	4.00
50	304	3.75	53	294	4.00	29	151	3.90
38	200	4.05	47	291	3.90	[illegible]	232	3.87½
137	135	4.00	111	265	3.90	[illegible]	261	3.80
108	290	3.80	43	269	3.90	100	293	4.00
283	260	3.82½	53	279	3.90	64	282	3.70
40	260	3.70	65	286	3.80	47	242	3.80
56	308	3.70	31	264	3.90	52	189	3.90
120	190	4.00	46	208	3.90	92	169	3.90
54	284	3.75	57	201	3.75	72	169	4.10
55	230	3.65	52	189	3.80	105	295	3.80
57	249	3.65	27	201	3.90	99	281	3.80
60	290	3.65	70	178	3.60	90	260	3.80
50	306	3.65	106	278	3.70	55	294	3.80
71	209	3.60	231	311	3.75	29	177	4.00
51	339	3.65	45	357	3.80	58	256	3.75
115	279	3.70	48	266	3.70	57	283	3.80
68	212	4.00	62	247	3.70	40	287	3.85
33	177	3.90	51	300	3.70	88	281	3.70

SHEEP—This market was lifeless, there being no considerable demand from any quarter, and not enough trading was done to establish market values. We continue to quote at $2.75@3.85 for poor to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20.

The condition of the wholesale market is much the same as yesterday. The receipts are light, and the offerings at the docks are daily becoming less and less. Prices remain about the same, though a cargo of desirable boards and strips was sold this morning at $12.50, which is an advance of 50c from the prices obtained for the same grade of lumber last week. The market, however, has not changed materially. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

Several cargoes of Muskegon lumber are expected in port to-morrow.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $2.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $2.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was moderately active, former prices being generally adhered to, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	38.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	[illegible]
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @15.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @35.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.88 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $26.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $16.00@35.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made by "The Remington Empire Sewing-Machine Company," and Incorporated Company, organized under and by virtue of the General Laws of the State of New York, to wit: An act entitled, "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for manufacturing, mining, mechanical, chemical, agricultural, horticultural, medical or curative, mercantile or commercial purposes," passed Feb. 17, 1848, and the laws amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; having its chief business office at Ilion, in the County of Herkimer, N. Y., and that being the place in which the principal corporate property is situated; to the General Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to be held at the Court-House, in the City of Syracuse, in the Fifth Judicial District, on the first Tuesday of January, 1874, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing the said incorporated Company to assume the corporate name of "Remington Sewing-Machine Company."

Said application will be made under and by virtue of the provisions of chapter 323, of the session laws of 1870, entitled, "An act to authorize corporations to change their corporate names," passed April 21, 1870.

Dated Ilion, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1873.

PHILO REMINGTON,
President of said Incorporated Company.
THOS. RICHARDSON, Attorney, Ilion, N. Y.

CHROMOS.

NEW CHROMO,
"CANNOT BE COAXED,"
A Splendid Picture by Brown, given away by the
GREAT ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TEA CO.
116 West Washington-st. 136 Twenty-second-st.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO
111 AND 113 LAKE-ST.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:[illegible] p. m.
Day Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* [illegible] p. m.
Jackson Accommodation	* 3:35 p. m.	‖11:[illegible] a. m.
Atlantic Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†‡9:00 p. m.	*‡6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express	8:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	†9:10 p. m.	*6:00 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	† 9:[illegible] p. m.	‡ 7:[illegible] a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Springfield Fast Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 8:00 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* [illegible] p. m.
Ottawa, Streator, Peoria, and Pekin Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Downer's Grove Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Express	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
St. Louis Fast Line	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Mail	* 8:15 a. m.	[illegible]
Cairo Express	† 8:15 p. m.	[illegible]
Springfield Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
(a) Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	* 11:30 p. m.	[illegible]

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	10:15 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:00 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	10:45 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	[illegible]
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:[illegible] a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express	*10:10 a. m.	4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:[illegible] a. m.
b St. Paul Express	† 9:30 p. m.	† 6:30 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.
W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

COLORADO, KANSAS & NEW MEXICO.

Ticket and Freight Office, 77 Clark-st.
Special Inducements. Great New Route. A., T. & S. Fe R. R.
W. E. WEBB, Gen'l Ag't.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st. Ticket offices, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:10 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line	*§10:20 p. m.	*10:40 p. m.
South Chicago Accommodation	12:00 m.	1:50 p. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§5:15 p. m.	§ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Mail	4:35 a. m.	6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 3:40 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 93 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	8:00 p. m.	* 8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. BIGELOW

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, 277 and 279 South Clark-st., corner Van Buren, Chicago.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters, with stamps, to Dr. C. BIGELOW, 277 and 279 South Clark-st.

COBURN
Medical Institute,

175 and 177 South Clark-st., corner Monroe, Chicago, founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn, for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. This Institute is unquestionably the most scientific in this country for the treatment of diseases. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has three diplomas from the best colleges in the world, and has had more experience in the treatment of private diseases than any physician in Chicago. Young men who require a physician never fail to find speedy relief and a permanent cure at the hands of Dr. Coburn. Send two stamps for his books on male and female diseases to any address, in sealed envelopes. Address letters, Dr. J. C. COBURN, 175 and 177 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill. All confidential. Office hours: 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
360 South Clark-st., Chicago,

May be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Green Book, Illustrated, 50 cents.

DR. A. G. OLIN, 352 Wabash-av.,

the oldest and longest established physician in the city in the treatment of private and urinary diseases, seminal weakness, the result of early indiscretions, and lost manhood positively cured. His late work explaining who may marry, free of charge.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNION COLLEGE OF LAW, CHICAGO.

Terms, $50 a year. Partial course in proportion. Two Lectures per day for nine months, by Judges LYMAN TRUMBULL, JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, and HENRY BOOTH, and Profs. V. B. DENSLOW and PHILIP MYERS. Visitors invited. Address

V. B. DENSLOW,
Tribune Building, Chicago.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MARRIAGE OF AMASA SPRAGUE.

A Peculiarly Interesting Ceremony in Providence—No Extravagant Display, and But Few Guests.

Providence Dispatch to the New York Herald.

An important event in the Sprague family, which, in anticipation, has been the subject of much talk in the community during the past few weeks, occurred this evening, viz.: the marriage of Col. Amasa Sprague, of the firm of A. & W. Sprague, to a daughter of the late Byron Sprague. When the crisis in the Sprague affairs arose, the engagement, which existed since last spring, naturally entered into the consideration of matters and things in connection with the Spragues, and among people in their circles of wealth and fashion expectations of the marriage have been held for over a fortnight. Such a ceremony, under existing circumstances, cannot, one would think, be very joyful. But, be that as it may, the great affair has at last taken place, and that, too, before the business interests of the great house are settled. In marked contrast with the brilliant wedding which occurred at the Sprague mansion nearly a year ago, when another daughter of the late Byron Sprague was the bride, this marriage was quiet and without any great display.

No unusual preparations were made for the event, and no such stir or flutter was created in the fashionable world as would be expected from the marriage of such a wealthy and notable couple. Cards this time were issued to only about fifty persons. At the previous wedding hundreds were invited and came, brilliantly and elaborately costumed. As your reporter this evening approached the beautiful mansion in Young Orchard avenue, where reside the widow, Mrs. Byron Sprague, and her daughter, and which adjoins the other elegant Sprague mansion in which Mr. P. A. Doyle, brother-in-law of Amasa and William Sprague, resides, he found the rooms lighted from top to bottom, but in and around the house all was apparently quiet, a stillness as at a funeral rather than that of a wedding. A police Sergeant and six of his subordinates, detailed by Mayor Doyle, were on duty in the passage way, but had very little to do, for the attendance was small, nor were there any peering eyes of intruding persons on the premises. About 7:30 o'clock the carriages containing the invited guests began to arrive, and white-gloved and full-uniformed policemen assisted the guests to alight. At 8 o'clock, the hour for the ceremony, all the guests—not more than fifty or sixty altogether—had arrived. Among those in attendance were Senator William Sprague, Miss Fanny Sprague, Thomas A. Doyle, with several other members of the family, besides their prominent and wealthy friends.

The ceremony was soon proceeded with, and was marked with peculiar interest in view of the circumstances. The clergymen who performed the marriage rites were the Rev. Mr. Greer, rector of Grace Church (Episcopal), and the Rev. Mr. Henderson, of the Episcopal church in Cranston, which adjoins Providence, and which is the residence of the bridegroom. The bride, who is quite young, being only between 19 and 20 years of age, was very prettily, though not gorgeously, attired. Nor, indeed, were any of the attendants dressed in any remarkable degree of splendor. The whole affair and usual accompaniments did not occupy more than an hour and a half, and the passers-by would not imagine on glancing at the residence that a wedding was celebrating by one of the wealthiest houses in Rhode Island. The whole square and adjacent streets were, on the occasion of the previous big wedding, thronged with carriages and people, and the mansion presented the appearance of a brilliantly-illuminated palace. But the circumstances attending the house of Sprague have altered since then, and, however much the bridal pair and their guests may be inclined to display, their interests apparently forbade any dazzle or unusual rejoicing on this occasion. In the present unsettled state of affairs the bridal trip must be postponed. What effect the marriage will have on the future relations of the house remains to be seen.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In discussing the merits of reciprocity with Canada from an American stand-point, the advantages to be derived, if any, will command especial attention in comparison with the revenue now collected, and a certainty that the present course of Canadian trade will not be disturbed by the tariff that Canada is now paying for the privilege of the American market. The United States is the principal, and, it may be said with little reserve, the sole, market for Canadian sawed lumber, barley, horses, cattle, sheep, wool, flax, butter, poultry, eggs, Nova Scotia coal; but why enumerate so long as the "States" are the principal market for Canadian agricultural products, and will be unless Canada changes her base of commercial affinities? Then, what is to be gained by any closer commercial relations with Canada, as long as we obtain so large a share of her trade at present? With better commercial facilities than now exist, or the best that could be negotiated, Canadian square timber would be exported by the St. Lawrence, or any other commodity at the port of Montreal would share an equal chance of water-export with a like commodity in the port of New York. As long as the English demand for square timber is greater than the American, the timber will be exported there, even with an unrestricted trade with the "States." Lumber comprises one-fourth of the exports of Canada; the sawed goes principally to the "States," the square timber to Great Britain. In other words, Canada is exporting or selling her capital to build up towns and cities in the United States, and to support shipbuilding in Great Britain, at the expense of her people in the increased price of timber in Canada,—thus diminishing her ability for internal improvements.

As long as Ontario, as a portion of the Dominion, prefers to pay a duty of 20 per cent on her exports to the United States, and expend money to support the manufactures of Great Britain, in cotton, linen, and woolen goods, salt, coal, hardware, iron, with no attempt to develop her own resources, neither the Government of the United States, nor the people, would be justified in lending a hand to such a suicidal commercial course. The imports of the Dominion (of cotton, linen, and woolen goods) in 1871 amounted to nearly $20,000,000, not including Newfoundland or Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, or Manitoba,—equal to $5 per capita of the people of the Dominion. Canada has a right to legislate in the interest of the manufactures of Great Britain, and no one would deprive her of the right to exercise her charity in that direction; but the policy is anti-Canadian and anti-American, and the people of the United States cannot, in justice to their own interest, be a party to it.

Nova Scotia is, and has been, a large exporter of coal to the United States,—the amount varying, but, on an average, approximating 500,000 tons per annum. While the Dominion exported largely of this product, and was paying a smart duty of 50 cents to $1.25 per ton into the American customs, she was importing largely of English coal; free, of course. It makes good ballast, as well as salt, and the expense of transport is trifling; and yet it was supporting Transatlantic traffic. Why should the United States do for Canada what Canada refuses to do for herself and Nova Scotia, viz.: give her own product the preference in her own market, by a tax or duty to stimulate the development of her own coal-beds? It is but lately that a little Canadian or Nova Scotian coal has found a Transatlantic market. They will require all their exports to pay for their imports of cottons and woolens; but their coal would serve a better purpose in generating steam to run cotton and woolen spinners at home.

The Canadians try retaliation by levying a tax on American coal, of which commodity they import 175,000 to 200,000 tons annually; but, true to their maternal instinct, they omitted the English coal. The result was an increase in the price of coal, to the dissatisfaction of the people of Ontario, and especially to the City of Toronto. The experiment resulted similarly to the one in the interest of the Ontario millers, when they imposed a duty on American flour. Ontario did not like the duty on coal any more than Nova Scotia did on flour. The duty on coal proved to be a reversible one, and the consumers and the people of Toronto were disposed to be generous towards the Americans. The truth was, retaliation proved to be an expensive luxury.

The salt trade of the Dominion stands in about the same position as the coal; and why should the United States give a market for Canadian salt, and develop its salt interest, when Canada refuses to legislate in favor of that interest, but prefers or chooses to develop Transatlantic commerce in preference to her own?

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1873. AMERICA.

A Philadelphia Hotel-Project.

A Philadelphia paper says that a project for a grand hotel, which has been set on foot in that city, embraces an idea which has not yet been realized in America. It is to erect a handsome, substantial, fire-proof building capable of accommodating families, giving to each enough space to maintain its individual household as completely as though it were under a separate roof. It is proposed to erect a quadrangular [illegible] five stories in height, enclosing a large court-yard. The building is to occupy an entire square, to sit some distance back from the street, and to have four grand and a number of smaller entrances. The floors are to be set off into rooms en suite, so that a family may have its parlor, dining-room, drawing-room, bed-chambers, bath-room, and kitchen. The arrangement provides not that each series of rooms shall be identical in size, but different, suited to the differing dimensions of families. It is believed that such a hotel would prove a good investment, as there are many families who spend at least six months each year in the country, and are compelled during that time to maintain expensive establishments in the city. The court-yard would embrace a park, promenade, and square for carriages, to prevent encumbering the streets without. It is estimated that such a building, capable of holding 2,500 people, and built of iron, would cost less than $3,000,000. The necessity for such a family hotel is apparent, and the leaders of the movement have determined to push the project to a successful realization. No site is mentioned as yet, the first object being to secure the means. Not much difficulty is apprehended on this point of the subject. A meeting of citizens will be held in a few days to put the scheme into operation.

THE NEW BOSTON STREETS.

Seventeen Widened, Four Extended, and a New Square Formed—Estimated Expense Somewhat Over $5,000,000—The General Plan.

From the Boston Advertiser.

There were thirty-one streets, five squares, eight places, and one court in the burned district, as follows: Summer, Franklin, Milk, Water, Hawes, Lindall, Mathews, Channing, Perkins, Sturgis, Bath, Washington, Chauncy, Kingston, Lincoln, Bedford, South, Hawley, Arch, Otis, Devonshire, High, Purchase, Federal, Congress, Pearl, Oliver, Kilby, Gridley, Batterymarch, and Broad streets; Church, Green, Winthrop, Liberty, Congress, and Leather squares; Morton, Milton, Sullivan, Pearl, Quincy, Hartford, High-street, and Quiet places; and Federal court. Since the fire seventeen streets have been widened, four extended, and a large square has been laid out, at a total cost of $5,069,854.75 according to the estimate of the Street Commissioners. Two streets have been made 40; two, 45; five, 50; six, 60; and one, 100 feet wide. Following is a table of the street widenings and extensions, with the expense attending each:

Washington, 60 feet between Milk and Summer, formerly less than 50	$338,542.00
High, 50 feet, formerly 50 and less than 40	84,302.00
Purchase, 50 feet, formerly less than 35	93,913.00
Summer, 60 feet, formerly 50 and 25	294,133.00
Lindall, 40 feet, formerly 30	80,280.00
Otis, 45 feet, formerly 40	55,192.00
Devonshire, 45 feet between Summer street and Winthrop Square, and 48 feet between Franklin and Milk, formerly 40 and 45	173,131.00
Lincoln, 50 feet, formerly 40	24,250.50
Chauncy, 50 feet, formerly 40	42,520.00
Congress, 60 feet between Broad and Milk, and 54 between Water and State, formerly 37	999,423.00
Federal, 60 feet, formerly 40 and 50	341,860.00
Pearl, extended to Water	170,300.00
Milk, 60 and 50 feet, formerly 30 and 40	297,462.00
Franklin, extended to Pearl and widened to 50 feet between Devonshire and Federal	314,892.00
Oliver, extended to Kilby	134,220.00
Hawley, 40 feet, formerly 25 and 14	277,730.00
Arch, 50 feet, formerly 28, also extended through Morton place to Milk street at 40 feet	384,600.00
Water, 60 feet between Devonshire and Congress, formerly 40	211,575.00
Mathews, widened at corner	1,530.00
Square opposite new Post-Office, extension on Congress street	112,100.00
Broad, 100 feet, formerly 50	780,877.25

The general plan of the streets has been but slightly changed, with the exception of the extensions of Franklin, Arch, Pearl, and Oliver streets; but the widenings made will facilitate travel in the highest degree. The names of two streets and one place have been changed; Lindall street, which has become Exchange place; Sturgis street, which has been absorbed by the extension of Franklin street, and Morton place, absorbed by the Arch street extension. Hawley and Arch streets, formerly mere alleyways, have become first-class business streets, and the extension of the latter practically extends Harrison avenue to Milk street. The extension of Pearl street makes a much-needed thoroughfare from the North End to Broad street, while the extension of Oliver street will give another through line of travel extending from the North End to South Boston flats, over the proposed Northern avenue bridge across Fort Point Channel. The Eastern avenue bridge will be built probably from the foot of Congress street, the widening of which gives another great avenue to South Boston. Devonshire street being extended from State to Washington-street extension, furnishes another great artery of travel between the northern and southern railroads and to the South End, while Federal street now has a generous width throughout, from Milk street to South Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A rich old fellow in Georgia bought two circus camels, and is amusing his grand-children with them.

—We are informed that Mr. Zellars, of Westfield, had a dream some time since, the purport of which his entire family was to die. Soon after, one of his daughters took sick and died, then another, and now the obituary of another will be found in this paper.—*Clark County (Ill.) Messenger.*

—One of the victims of the yellow fever at Shreveport was the Hon. Samuel Peters, Member of Congress elect from the Western District of Louisiana. He was Cashier of the Freedmen's Savings Bank of the above-mentioned city, and had the funds of that institution under his control. The dreadful disease carried him off so suddenly that he had not time to give any directions concerning the affairs of the bank, and he died without making known the "combination" on which the safe was locked. The books show that there are $12,000 in the safe, but there are no mechanics in that part of the country that can open the safe without destroying it. The Examiner of Freedmen's Banks will not go to Shreveport until the frost has completely subdued the pestilence, and the people's money remains literally "locked up."

—The next annual meeting of the American Board of Public Health will be held at Philadelphia on the second Tuesday in November, 1874.

—At Pella, Ia., a few days ago, a daughter, 11 years old, of S. S. Phelps, while leading a cow, had wrapped the rope around her wrist. The cow was attacked by other cows, causing her to run, which threw the child down. The cow became frightened, and stampeded, dragging the child by the arm until the rope broke, and the girl was left dead.

—At Reynoldsville, Pa., Nov. 13, while Martin M. Bratt, a passenger-conductor on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was coupling the locomotive to a train, he was thrown under the wheels of the locomotive, which passed over both legs, almost completely severing them, and causing his death.

—Every Monday morning for two or three weeks G. A. Chapman & Co. have found the glass broken out of their back door and candy, nuts, etc., taken away. Last Sunday a man was left in the store to watch, and was rewarded by the capture of the culprit. It proved to be Willie Hannifon, a boy only 6 years old. He was locked up, but the matter was finally settled. Messrs. Chapman & Co., have put iron bars over the glass and that mode of entrance will hereafter be prevented. Two older boys were arrested for being implicated in the affair.

—Robin's Island, in Peconic Bay, N. Y., containing about 400 acres, which was forfeited to the State in 1700 by the attainder of its then owner, Parker Wickham, and which afterward came into the possession of Ira Tuthill, was sold less than a year since to George E. Horne, for $26,000, and was again transferred by Horne, the other day, to Mrs. E. M. Moffett, of New York, for $50,000. A good deal has been said about the rapid rise in the value of real estate on Manhattan Island, but we never knew of a piece of property there which, as in this case of Robin's Island, more than doubled in value in nine months. Possibly the recent improvements on Shelter Island, in the same region, have directed attention to the peculiar advantages of Robin's Island for certain purposes, and we shall continue to hear of the steady rise in real estate in that vicinity.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The Ottumwa *Courier* says that a special Afton, Ia., reports the drowning of three boys, about 15 years of age, named Willie Ragust, Leroy Keating, and Clarence Hammer, sons of citizens of that place. They were skating on the reservoir and broke through, the water not being frozen enough.

—The jury at Marion, Iowa, in the case of S. McKindlay vs. the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, after an exciting and hotly-contested trial during the whole of last week, in which both sides were ably represented, returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $12,000—the damages claimed being $20,000. The Railroad Company, it is said, will appeal the case. McKindlay was assaulted by a brakeman upon attempting to enter a car in which none were admitted unless accompanied by ladies, and in a scuffle which ensued he had his collar bone and several ribs broken.

—The expert employed to investigate the books of the New York State Treasurer's office reports the amount of embezzlement between $310,000 and $311,000, and from present indications there seems to be no chance of the State recovering any of the stolen funds.

—At Henderson, Ky., Nov. 15, a man named Thompson, while in a drunken fit, shot and killed his wife, and, after firing at a policeman who attempted to arrest him, unsuccessfully attempted suicide. He is now in jail.

—A colored man named Levi Blue, at Morganfield, Union County, Ky., Nov. 16, attempted, while in a state of intoxication, to kill a man against whom he had a grudge; but, failing in this, he vented his rage by stabbing a young colored man named Simpson to the heart, killing him instantly. The colored men of the neighborhood are in pursuit of the murderer.

—A terrible shooting affair occurred at Jerseyville, Ill., on Saturday, between Granderson Davis, a farmer, and Ed Slatterly, a saloon-keeper. The men stood but a few feet from each other, and, armed with a revolver, each began shooting, and did not cease until they had emptied their weapons. Davis was wounded in four places, one bullet passing through his bowels, causing his death within a few hours afterward. Slatterly received three shots, and, although badly wounded, may recover. The bloody affair was the result of an old feud.

A CANINE LAWSUIT.

A Rich Document.

Columbus, O. (Nov. 12), Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

About the funniest thing that has occurred in Columbus for a long time is the suit of Joseph Weller by his next friend, Joseph Matt, vs. Nathaniel Merion, to recover damages in $3,000, because, as alleged, Merion's dog bit the plaintiff, Nov. 26, 1872.

All the parties to the suit are well-known here, and prominent legal talent (Judge Rankin and H. J. Wylie for plaintiff, and Lorenzo English and Judge Baldwin for defendant) is employed on both sides. The case came on for hearing this afternoon, before Judge Green, and was opened in the presence of a large crowd of amused spectators.

The petition of the plaintiff sets forth the facts in ordinary legal language, but the defendant's answer, which I take from the *Dispatch* of this evening, is more ambitious, and proceeds in the following vein of drollery and richness:

"Defendant says that on said 26th day of November, 1872, and for some time prior thereto, his daughter was the owner of a small dog, about ten inches in height, weighing from fifteen to twenty pounds, black and tan in color, and of a gentle, playful disposition, such as are generally found and kept by children and younger members of a family as a pet or plaything. This dog was in the habit of following him and other members of his family, as such dogs generally do often, about the city and from his residence, which is to say, 100 yards from the grocery store referred to in the petition to the said store, and frequently at his said dog's own volition, to go back and forth from the said residence to said store, and about the vicinity thereof, behaving himself in a very quiet and docile manner toward all mankind. Plaintiff's next friend, Joseph Matt, who is plaintiff's brother-in-law, and with whom plaintiff lives, has a drug store diagonally across the street from aforesaid grocery store, say 125 feet distant, and was at that time, and prior thereto, the owner, or possessor of a dog of similar species, perhaps a little larger in size. These two dogs had formed an acquaintance with each other, which, by some means, had led to a sort of emulation or rivalry between them of such nature as to produce a continuous and ever renewed attempt on the part of either when they met to gain the superiority, each over the other, and as it never was decisively determined which was the victor; whenever they saw or approached each other the contest always commenced afresh. Each on his own premises was eager for the fray and was invincible, but each on the premises of the other was timid, peaceful, and ready to retire; and, when, in the course of duty or pleasure, one passed near the domicile of the other, he hastened to escape with drooping ears and lowly tail, while the other pursued with boldness and courage until the domicile of the other was neared, when, turning at bay, the scene changed and the pursuer become the pursued. These raids and conflicts, usually harmless, because of the insignificance of the combatants, attracted the notice of various persons, and especially of the respective persons and parties by whom said dogs were owned or kept, and, as their modes of battles and tournaments, attack and retreat, were ludicrous and afforded amusement, was encouraged by said parties. The said dogs seemed to be aware of the interest they excited, and while thus contending for their respective 'homes, their altars, and their firesides,' marked well and noted each their opponent's backers and allies, and seemed to expect when either appeared that their champion was near, and all expected the dog to do his duty in the approaching conflict. Defendant is unable to state how this dogged sentiment was formed, but he believes it to have existed, as it was distinctly demonstrated in their actions. Plaintiff and his next friend on their part did encourage and invite their dog, when opportunity offered the dog mentioned in the petition, and the last mentioned dog thereby seemed to consider plaintiff as offering battle with the plaintiff's next friend's dog whenever plaintiff approached him, and when this occurred near plaintiff's next friend's drug store (as often times he did open the door of said store and incite said dog to attack the dog in petition mentioned when passing there) the dog in petition mentioned would, as before mentioned, avoid the conflict, but when occurring at said grocery store, or a distance from said drug store, said dog was always ready and anxious for a fight, waiting and expecting hostile demonstrations of plaintiff and his next friend's dog; and therefore it occurred on or about the said Nov. 26, 1872, when the said plaintiff came into the said grocery-store, the dog in the petition mentioned, theretofore quiet, harmless, and quiet toward all others, discerning him alone, and hasting to acquit himself as usual of his rival, offered the usual gage of combat; but, not seeing or discerning as expected the next friend's dog in the list, approached the plaintiff, and, to attract his attention merely and not in violence or anger, but gently and amiably laid his mouth upon the plaintiff's outer garments as if, in canine language to say: 'Here *I* am, where's *your* dog?' and in so doing, defendant says, said dog did not injure plaintiff as he believes."

Extraordinary Fatality.

From the New York Evening Post.

Five brothers, comprising the entire male members of a family named Shailer, of Haddam, Conn., named respectively Olcott, Orwell, Oscar, Orlando, and Oliver W., chose a seafaring life. Three became masters and part owners of the vessels in which they sailed. Since 1857 four have died and been buried at sea. The fourth, Capt. Orlando Shailer, left Savannah, Ga., for this port, in his vessel, the schooner Guy R. Phelps, on the 29th of September. He died of fever on the third day out, and his body was committed to the deep, after an ineffectual attempt of the mate to reach the port of Beaufort, in order to send his body home. The fifth brother, Capt. Oliver W. Shailer, now commands the schooner E. S. Gildersleeve, which sailed from this port for Cedar Keys, Fla., on the 2d of October, and encountered the fearful storm of the 6th and 7th instant, between Cape Lookout and the Bahama Islands, but arrived out with the loss of only a few spars and torn sails.

The Patrons of Husbandry.

Mr. Kelly, Secretary of the National Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, reported, on the 18th of October, the following as the number of subordinate Granges in the country:

Alabama	127	New Hampshire	6
Arkansas	69	New Jersey	12
California	91	New York	12
Florida	14	North Carolina	110
Georgia	257	Ohio	163
Illinois	676	Oregon	37
Indiana	467	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	1,818	South Carolina	171
Kansas	596	Tennessee	183
Kentucky	27	Vermont	27
Louisiana	26	Virginia	5
Maryland	3	West Virginia	18
Massachusetts	6	Texas	25
Michigan	91	Wisconsin	222
Minnesota	362	Colorado	2
Mississippi	392	Dakota	25
Missouri	920	Washington	1
Nebraska	331	Canada	8

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—A NEW 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO; very cheap for cash. Purchaser please call and see at 62 South Clark-st.

PIANOS TO RENT OR FOR SALE AT PANIC prices; best bargains in the city. N. GOOLD & SON., Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORGANS. We make renting a specialty. WM. R. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

THE NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-class organ in the market; price $60 and upwards. Manufactory and salesroom, 63 East Indiana-st.

$160 WILL BUY A SPLENDID TONE ROSEWOOD 7-octave piano forte, overstrung bass, 4 round corners, and modern improvements; worth double the money. Private residence 643 Michigan-av.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—LILLIE REES LEFT Haven School on Wednesday, Nov. 19, about 11 o'clock a. m., and has not been seen since. Had on woolen hood and water-proof cloak, is 14 years old, and is very stoutly built. Any information regarding her will be thankfully received by her parents at 232 Third-av.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. T. J. LEWIS, RELIABLE CLAIRVOYANT, business and medical medium. 59 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Summer, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, Earl, Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner, ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS ON Lake, Madison, and Washington-sts., adjoining new car shops of C. & N. W. R. R. CO., and only two blocks from Central Park; wide streets, deep lots, good alleys, and easy terms of payment. J. D. HARVEY, Agent for West Chicago Land Co., 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—50X160 FEET ON Desplaines-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, with improvements. Will exchange for house and lot. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—122X160 FEET EAST FRONT ON Canal-st., between Jackson and Van Buren; will sell 25 feet or more as required; terms easy and prices low. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, 14 Nixon Building.

FOR SALE—HOUSES, LOTS, AND BLOCKS, AT Central Park and vicinity at prices to suit the times. S. W. KROFF, 145 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 135 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN, FOR ONLY TWO days, 63x160 feet on the northwest corner of Douglas-place and South Park-av., looking down the great boulevard; price, $225 per foot, subject to all taxes for 1873. This is just half of what the property is worth. Inquire of JACOB WEIL & CO., northwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—ANY PERSON WHO WANTS A BARgain in a nice residence with all modern improvements, situate on North Side, within 5 minutes' walk of Rush-st. Bridge, can hear of such by calling as below. Owner is willing to sell at a great sacrifice. No middlemen need inquire. At rear office, 166 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ON INDIANA-ST., EAST OF ROBEY-st., nearly new two-story house 10 rooms, and lot, only $2,500. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—STORE AND dwelling on North Clark-st., east front, near Goethe-st., barn, lot 25x161; will exchange for cottage and lot in good locality. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE, INDIANA-ST., THREE-story and basement stone front, 13 rooms, modern improvements, between Rush and Cass-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—MARBLE-FRONT house on Michigan-av., south of Twenty-second-st., $7,500; small payment down. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP HOMES—TWO NEW COTtages, with good water, South Side, $800 each; easy terms monthly. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500 WILL PURCHASE THE NEW brick house No. 604 West Tyler-st., $2,000 less than cost. Inquire at 312 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY P. GEORGE, REAL ESTATE agent, 89 Clark-st., 60 feet Wentworth-av., near Boulevard, only $25 per foot, fine residence location; 5 acres, south of and near Brighton; will subdivide to great advantage, $1,200.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE IN PART FOR unincumbered lots, 3 cottages and lots on Evans-av., $4,000, $3,500, and $3,000. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES ON WEST MADISON-ST., opposite Northwestern car-shops and just west of Central Park. A choice piece for investment.

10 acres in Sec. 34, 37, 14, just north of Calumet River on the Illinois Central Railroad and opposite Wildwood Station. Subdivided.

Will trade for a good residence lot on Michigan-av., or house and lot, and will assume incumbrance. Both the above free of incumbrance.

A brick dwelling on Wabash-av., south of Sixteenth-st.; lot 25x180; large barn.

I will sell above at panic prices, as I want money.

B. F. GUYTON, 19 and 21 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NICE WARM COTTAGE AT ENGLEwood, 6 rooms, on Stewart-av.; $3,000, $500 cash. New cottage on West Erie-st., near Hoyne, $3,000, easy terms. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS 33x180 feet, fronting on wide avenues, for $250 to 450, on monthly or annual payments. COMMONS & BEST, 142 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OR MORE LOTS CENTRALLY located at Englewood; a big bargain for cash; call and get particulars. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—NEW HOUSE, BRICK basement, large lot, liberal terms, good location. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A FINE COTTAGE, WITH stable and large, fine grounds, at Oak Park. E. MARKS, Oak Park.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LOT AT KENWOOD east front on lake, choice and covered with trees, at a great bargain, or will take other property near city limits. ULRICH & BOND, 87 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—100-ACRE FARM IN Illinois; improved; 8-acre sugar-maple grove; 8 acres timber; good orchard, large barn, living spring, etc. CLAFLIN BROS & CO., 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—EXCELLENT TWO-story house, with large improved lot, in Morris, Ill.; house contains 8 rooms, dry cellar, etc.; immediate possession given. Address G 56, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGE ON SOUTH OR WEST Side worth $4,500; good lot in part pay; balance cash and notes. STORRS & WARE, 94 Washington-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH, AT 58 AND 60 Sherman-st., two pairs of choice heavy mules, 16 hands high; also, a few good horses, dirt cheap. EVANS & HAMMOND.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States harness, saddles of all kinds, bridles, halters, surcingles, horse blankets, wagon axles, and 10,000 things too numerous to mention, at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 6 YEAR OLD BRIGHT bay horse, weight 1,040, good disposition, not afraid of cars. Will sell cheap, as I got him low for temporary use. 930 Wabash-av., or 30 West Eighteenth-st.

HORSE FOR SALE—A HORSE, 6 YEARS OLD, kind, gentle, and sound, for sale cheap, for buggy or light wagon. Call at STRICKLAND'S, 176 East Adams-st.

SIX HORSES, SUITABLE FOR BUGGY OR EXpress, for sale, cheap, at 136 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMALL HORSE OR GOOD-SIZED pony, suitable for saddle or phaeton; must be cheap for cash. Address U 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—USE OF PAIR HORSES AND LIGHT carriage for keeping. Best of care, and return in good order in spring. Report at 171 Madison-st.

WANTED—A LOW-PRICED WORK-HORSE. CALL at 289 and 291 Madison-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; prices reduced to suit the times; chamber sets, parlor suits, wardrobes, bedding, &c. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF AN elegant house on Wabash-av.; make a splendid boarding-house. Address G 49, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE OR HOUSEHOLD goods of any description, pianos, sewing machines, or any kind of merchandise to dispose of call and see OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, PAY THE highest price for furniture and household goods.

PARTIES BREAKING UP HOUSE OR HAVING household goods to dispose of will find a cash buyer by addressing L. LIND, 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; seven styles; adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Prices, $25 to $110. Sold on installments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Company, 383 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—DARK BLUE ARMY CLOTH by the yard or piece at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WHOLESALE OR RETAIL—UNITED States overcoats, jackets, pants, dress-coats, woolen blankets, rubber ponchos, horse blankets, &c., at Government Goods Depot, Nos. 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9 each; also ticket for two to Omaha for $25. Inquire at 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND LITTLEFIELD furnace in good order; will sell cheap. Call at 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD MILCH COW, YOUNG AND gentle; very low. Apply at 1227 Wabash-av., early in the morning. J. H. DIX.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE FIRST-CLASS TICKET to Kansas City. Room 1, 156 East Washington-st., basement.

FINANCIAL.

A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS TO LOAN FOR SIX months, on good personal security, with first-mortgage collaterals. Apply to McMULLEN BROS., Bankers, 125 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

TO LOAN—$1,500 FOR SIX MONTHS, REAL ESTATE security. Apply at Room 3, 142 Clark-st.

WANTED—$1,400 ON DEC. 1. WE OFFER REAL estate security worth three times the amount, and will pay liberal interest and commission. SAYLES & WALKER, 149 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—$450 OR $500 FOR TWO YEARS; WILL pay 10 per cent and give good security. Address S 94, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STAR GLASS CUTter. Send for circular and price list to JOSHUA GRAY, manufacturer, 23 Charlestown-st., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY TO sell our standard works of great merit. Best of commissions. H. R. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, 9 Lakeside Building, Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MEN THAT WANT TO MAKE $5 to $8 a day can do so with our goods. We are willing to send 10c samples free, or will send five articles for 50c, worth $1.70. Call or send. MERRILL & CO., 162 East Randolph-st., Room 16.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR the best selling articles ever placed in the hands of agents. Agents wanted in the country; also one good advertising canvasser. Apply at Agents' Bazar, Room 18, U. S. Express Co. Building, Chicago.

TO RENT--HOUSES.

TO RENT—HOUSE 9 ROOMS, 112 NORTH PAULINA-st.; gas, marble mantel, in good order. Apply to owner, 152½ North Paulina-st., up stairs. Only $35.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON WABASH-av., south of Twelfth-st., till Sept. 1, 1874, to a private family only. Heated by steam furnace, and has all modern conveniences. Terms reasonable to a responsible party. Apply at 163 LaSalle-st., basement office.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, SOUTH DEARBORN-st., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts., cheap. Apply to JOHN H. ROBERTS, 151 Monroe-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—THE FRAME DWELLING NO. 118 WEST Washington-st., comprising 13 rooms, with brick basement, and heated by furnace, very suitable for a nice boarding-house; will rent low. J. M. WILLIAMS, 119 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE HOUSE, 1496 PRAIRIE-AV., 7 rooms, furnished throughout; rent reasonable to a good party without children. Inquire at 1494, next door.

TO RENT—2 SPLENDID HOUSES AT HALF PRICE, till May next, to careful party. EDMUND G. STILES, 90 East Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—341 ARCHER-AV., FOUR BLOCKS WEST of Halsted-st., a large 2-story house, with barn and large lot, suitable for boarding-house, saloon, and grocery store; will be rented cheap to a good tenant. There is in the house, and for sale cheap if required, a number of beds, bedding, and stoves, with kitchen and saloon furniture and fixtures. Apply at 301 Canal-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE TO PARties who will advance part of money, or will re-rent rooms, singly or on suite. 922 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH ALL MODern improvements; good location, convenient to cars, on West Side. For particulars, address F 64, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FRAME HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, BATH, etc., 186 South Leavitt-st.; rent, $40 per month. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FRAME AND BRICK basement house, No. 590 Fulton-st.; 8 rooms, water and gas, $30 per month. Apply 557 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY FURNISHED HOUSE, 8 rooms, on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st.; very reasonable to a No. 1 tenant. GILBERT & GIVINS, 58 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—A DOUBLE TWO-STORY AND BASEment brown stone house, Nos. 674 and 676 Adams-st.; all modern improvements, including furnaces, for $50 per month; also rooms for housekeeping, cheap. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT—720 WABASH-AV., NEAR GRACE Church, a 3-story frame house; furnace, if desired; terms very moderate. Room 18, 143 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 596, 598, 600, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 266 PARK-AV., 5 ROOMS, closet and pantry, in good order; possession given immediately. A. & L. S. PIERCE, 178 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NUMBER OF FURNISHED HOUSES. Please call and look at our list. W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

TO RENT—HOUSE 129 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., six rooms; water in house. Terms, $20 per month in advance. Inquire H M S, 129 LaSalle-st., basement, between 2 and 5 o'clock.

TO RENT—AT HALF PRICE—THREE-STORY brick, all modern improvements, near cars, until May 1, to party who will pay one-half or all the rent now. Room 1, 164 Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO ENTIRELY NEW COMMODIOUS two-story and brick basement dwellings; all modern improvements; one block from cars, one-half block from stages; corner Harrison and Robey-sts. Inquire on premises, or 369 Warren-av. J. A. WATSON.

TO RENT--ROOMS.

TO RENT—SUITES OF ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR housekeeping; gas, water, and water-closets with each; in Thompson's Block, West Madison-st.; will rent either in suites of 3 or 6 rooms; also a number of cottages. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., near Chamber of Commerce, elegantly furnished rooms, very cheap; also one unfurnished room on third floor. Apply at Room 37.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $25, and $34 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRONT SUITE OF FURNISHED OR unfurnished rooms, all modern improvements, on Warren-av., near park, with use of barn; private family. Address PARK, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A SMALL SUITE OF ROOMS FOR MAN and wife for housekeeping, in block No. 18 Adams-st. S. S. JONES, Room 24.

TO RENT—ONE LARGE FURNISHED FRONT room well furnished, with or without board, at 767 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT AND NICELY FURNISHed room, with large closet, for the winter; day board in adjoining house. 880 Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

TO RENT—A VERY HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, suitable for a single gentleman, in a fine private house at moderate rent. Call and examine. 870 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS, AT $30 A MONTH, AT 128 West Jackson-st. Inquire up-stairs, or 349 Fifth-av. JAMES LOMAX.

TO RENT—399 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A NICELY furnished south front room, suitable for a family or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, HANDSOME SUITE; southern aspect; small room at 10 per month. No. 20 Congress-st., east of Wabash-av.

TO RENT—112 NORTH CLARK-ST., LARGE front parlor and alcove bedroom, unfurnished. Moderate terms.

TO RENT—FRONT, FURNISHED ROOM, WITH fire and care, to one or two. Apply at 183 Ohio-st., third door from Clark.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, WITH or without board, at No. 113 South Green-st.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS, CHEAP, TO good parties. Brick house, Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Address A 91, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED ROOMS; CENTRAL location, low figures. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—GOOD LODGING ROOMS, WITH stoves and gas, furnished and taken care of for gents, or gentlemen and wives. Northeast corner of State and Monroe-st., opposite Palmer House.

TO RENT--STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—LARGE STORE, 145 TWENTY-SECOND-st., near Wabash-av.; rent, $1,200 per annum. Apply to H. E. MARBLE, Room 6, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AT CORNER OF TWELFTH AND CLINton-sts.—A large, commodious store; stable, basement, and fine rooms for housekeeping. E. MARKS, 198 West Lake-st.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A YOUNG PHYSICIAN would like front parlor and bedroom, with or without board, on Wabash-av., between Sixteenth and Twentieth-sts. Terms must be reasonable. Address D 19, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OF 5 OR 6 rooms, furnished—furniture will be bought—on the West Side. Address M W, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL FURNISHED OFfice near East Madison-st., until May 1. Cheap rent. Send terms and location to D 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, without board, by single gentleman, near corner Wabash-av. and Twenty-second-st.; would want fire evenings only. Address, stating terms, S 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OF 7 ROOMS, in any first-class location. Also, small store. R. M. OUTHET & CO., 182 East Madison-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY PROMPT PAYING tenants, houses in good locations, rent from $20 to $50 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., Real Estate and Renting Agency, 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHed house in a good location, South Side. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., 144 LaSalle-st., Otis Block.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE ROOMS on West Side, for housekeeping, by a gentleman and wife. Address this day if possible, S 27 Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM—north of Twenty-third, east of State-st., by a gentleman with unexceptionable references. Room to be heated when required; rent not more than $12 per month. Address S 22, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LASALLE-ST., NEAR MADISON, DIVIdend warrant No. 52, dated Nov. 15, 1873, for $50 85-100, of Wm. C. Poleman, bankrupt, by R. E. Jenkins, Assignee, payable to Elias G. Rhoads, payment being stopped. A liberal reward will be given by its being left at 186 West Van Buren-st. M. W. ORDWAY.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, OUT OF Church's wagon, between 300 State-st. and Forty-first-st., a black leather bag containing clothing, &c. Any one returning the same to Church's Housekeepers' Resort, 300 and 302 State-st., will be liberally rewarded and no questions asked.

LOST—BETWEEN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC and Gault House, on West Madison-st., a mink collar. The finder can return the same at the office of the Gault House.

LOST—$5 REWARD—A LARGE NEWFOUNDland dog; broke loose from his chain, of which he took a piece along. Above reward will be paid at 99 West Twelfth-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 19, ON Madison, between Halsted and Aberdeen-sts., a gold breastpin with part of the pendant gone. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at 29 Aberdeen-st.

LOST—ON LAST TUESDAY, A LADY'S GOLD watch, initials A. M. B., in West Indiana-st. bus or from corner of Randolph and Franklin-sts. to Forbes' Block on Washington-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at milliner store, 320 West Indiana-st.

STRAYED OR LOST—A BROWN AND GRAY DAPpled horse, 6 years old, white star on forehead, spavins on hind legs, stands a little crooked on front feet, interferes on hind feet. A liberal reward will be paid for his return to 447 West Lake-st., or 142 East Indiana-st. L. EISSNDRATH & SON.

STOLEN—FROM 367 WEST JACKSON-ST., ON the evening of Nov. 19 inst., a dark-brown horse, 3 white feet, and star on forehead, full mane and tail, medium mover, attached to top buggy painted black, striped brick red. A liberal reward will be paid for return of same, or any information that may lead to its recovery, by the undersigned. HAAS & POWELL.

TAKEN UP—AT 5 O'CLOCK LAST EVENING, horse and open buggy; owner can have by proving property. LEVI WING & CO., 90 Dearborn-st.

TAKEN UP—AT 1888 HALSTED-ST., A BAY horse, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges.

SEWING MACHINES.

A BARGAIN—SPLENDID NEW IMPROVED Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine, cabinet style; a perfect beauty; equal to new. Cost $95; will sell for $35. Private residence 648 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO BUY—A CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Florence sewing-machine. Address F R H, 976 Wabash-av.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND SAW-TABLE for a 20-inch saw. 60 West Washington-st.

WANTED--MALE HELP.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAGONMAKER FOR light and heavy work; also a good horse-shoer. G. BRIENEN, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BOOT AND SHOE MAKER at 732 Centre-av.

WANTED—BOOTMAKER TO MAKE PEG WORK and do repairing. No. 675 Hubbard-st., corner of Robey.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—WOODCHOPPERS AND COAL MINers. Also, cheap tickets sold South. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—200 CHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN, AND 40 Scandinavian and German railroad men for Indiana. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 South Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—STORE-KEEPERS, FARMERS, AND others, to act as agents throughout the West in receiving orders for the sale of Government clothing, overcoats, jackets, pants, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profit realized and no risk. Apply or address GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—MEN WHO CAN COME WELL RECOMmended, and who have not less than $100 to fit themselves out, to travel and take orders in different parts of the State for Government overcoats, pants, jackets, woolen blankets, &c. Handsome profits guaranteed. Apply at Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st.

WANTED—AGENTS THAT ARE TRAVELING can take small sample-case and make handsome commissions. Address O 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT BUSINESS THIS winter to sell Prof. Henry's non-explosive compound for kerosene. A young man made $42 in 6 days. Sells for 5c, 10c, and $1. Costs 5c, 15c, and 25c. RAY & CO., Room 14, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED ADVERTISEMENT canvassers; successful city canvassers only need apply. Room 21 Everett House, 212 West Madison-st., from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN WILLING TO TAKE responsibility in a coal-office, lodging-house and restaurant. 175 East Madison-st.

WANTED—MEN TO CANVASS IN COUNTRY towns, to come and investigate an article every housekeeper must necessarily have; you can sell it these times if people will buy anything; it's no trinket. Call at 325 West Twelfth-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do general housework. Apply at 79 East Twenty-second-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply to office of SCHRAM BROS. & CO., 90 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a small family; references required. 113 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AND SECOND GIRL; wages low until times are easier. Apply at 857 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT 98 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF Monroe-st., a first-class chamber-maid and to wait on table.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a family of three. Apply at 390 West Madison-st., side door.

WANTED—A GOOD STRONG WOMAN TO GO IN the country; for general housework. Good wages. 126 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—GOOD, STEADY MEN FOR A LIGHT and immensely profitable business; requires no experience. American Novelty Co., 133 Clark-st., Room 22.

WANTED—TWO GOOD RESTAURANT GIRLS AT 255 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; small private family of four persons. Call at 223 Thirtieth-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO KITCHENwork in boarding-house; references required. Apply at 193 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL FOR SECOND WORK, capable of waiting on table; come ready to stay. 422 West Monroe-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply at 44 South May-st., between Washington and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 759 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A SMART BOY TO WASH DISHES and do kitchen work. Apply to THOS. ANDREWS, Calhoun-place.

WANTED—1 DINING-ROOM GIRL, 1 DISH-WASHer, 1 ironing girl, at Merchants' Hotel, corner Clark and Lake-sts.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—TWO GOOD DRESS-TRIMMERS AT 857 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—NURSE GIRL AT 1297 INDIANA-AV.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL Chang Chang. Everybody buys. Any one can sell. Agents clear $40 per week. 90 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT YOUNG MEN TO work outside of the city. Steady employment to the right men. Call or address 167 South Clark-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL RUBBER GOODS for ladies and children in city and country. These goods sell readily at a large profit. Business permanent. $8.50 made in one day. Mrs. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

31 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—ALCOVE AND OTHER rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with first-class board. Modern improvements. References exchanged. W. H. WILBER.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day boarders wanted.

241 SOUTH WATER-ST., COR. OF FRANKLIN. —First-class day board furnished at moderate rates, at the restaurant; give us a call and see for yourselves.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, FINELY FURnished second-story front room, with grate or stove, and closet; also front hall-room, with large closet. Moderate terms. References exchanged.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day-board $3.50.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished; all modern improvements; terms reasonable.

360 CALUMET-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife can be accommodated with room and board. No other boarders.

364 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD FOR MAN AND wife, or two gentlemen, with large front parlor, furnished or unfurnished, in a private family; terms reasonable.

396 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board. Also a single room. References required.

454 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, AT A REduced price, two pleasant rooms with board.

532 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., with carpets; also desirable rooms, furnished; references.

587 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, suites of room, together or separate, furnished or unfurnished. Terms reasonable. Day board.

694 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board; also single room. Reference required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FURNISHED room, also single room, with board.

887 INDIANA-AV.—A FRONT ALCOVE ROOM, well furnished, to rent, with board; all modern improvements, grate, register, hot and cold water, etc. Two or three table boarders can be accommodated. References exchanged. MRS. SIBLEY.

1121 SOUTH STATE-ST., AT THE SOUTH SIDE House—Single rooms, with the best meals that can be had in the city, at from $5 to $6 per week.

1490 INDIANA-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a large front room, furnished, suitable for gentleman and wife, also one small room, in private family.

West Side.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—A nicely furnished room and board for two. Four day boarders wanted. Inquire at 98.

203 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS TO RENT, furnished or unfurnished, with board; a new occupant in house.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—ONE FURNISHED front room for gentleman and wife or two gents; also, one back parlor, not furnished.

460 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LARGE FRONT room, unfurnished, to rent, with board; will furnish carpet if desired.

695 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms for gentlemen or ladies, with first-class board, very reasonable; good, quiet, safe place for those used to good living every day; everything made satisfactory; only few boarders kept. Call and see. Dinner at 6½ o'clock.

North Side.

107½ NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—ONE SUITE ON second floor, unfurnished, except carpets, with board. Every convenience. Also single furnished room.

Hotels.

ADAMS HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND HARrison-sts.—Will take a few regular boarders for the winter at panic prices. GRAVES & STRONG, Props.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL, 479, 481, AND 483 STATE-st.—A few more desirable rooms, single or en suite, at moderate rates to permanent boarders for the winter.

CENTRAL HOTEL, MARKET-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Washington—Good rooms and first-class board at reasonable rates. Day board $6 per week. Transient $1.50 per day. A fine passenger elevator.

MICHIGAN AVENUE HOTEL, LATE TREMONT—Furnished and unfurnished suites for families, single rooms for gentlemen; transient $2 per day.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND FURNISHED ROOM WANTED, FOR self and wife, within one mile of Court-House, at not over $15 per week. Address O 33, Tribune office.

BOARD—A FURNISHED SUITE OF FRONT rooms wanted, with board, in a private family where there are few or no boarders. Apply at 134 Twenty-second-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A GENTEEL established cash business, paying nearly that amount monthly. 127 South Clark-st., Room 28.

PARTNER WANTED—THE ADVERTISER, HAVing a knowledge of stock-raising, is desirous of meeting with a party who will put money into a sheep-raising enterprise in the West. Advertiser will devote his time and some money. Can furnish unexceptionable reference and security. For interview address F L S, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SPECIAL—WITH $20,000, BY a large and well known manufacturing city house, established over 20 years ago; the profits are large and well assured; capital wanted to increase the business. Address G 63, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BUSIness man; is a good financier and correspondent. Address B F H, 48 South Clark-st., Room 2.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS collector, and to make himself generally useful. Satisfactory reference given, and moderate salary only expected. Please address A 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AM A good bookkeeper and cashier, and will accept any position and small pay. Address S 35, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT ACCOUNtant of large experience desires an engagement with a wholesale house to take charge of the accounts, correspondence, statements, and collections, or to assist thereon. Can furnish the highest references as to character and capacity. Moderate salary only expected at commencement. Address G 38, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENgineer of 19 years' experience desires a position to take charge of elevators and heaters. A 1 references. Address H 97, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman in a private family; thoroughly experienced in the care and management of horses; understands clipping and singeing. Good references. Address D 17, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED--FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, by a competent girl. Apply at 82 Miller-st., in rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY WOMAN; is willing to work, and desires a good home. 186 South Halsted-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE good girl, to do second work or general housework with a small family. Good reference. Inquire at 380 Jefferson-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SECOND GIRL OR TO take care of children, in private family. Apply at 579 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a family; is a good washer and ironer. Please call at 214 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to cook in a first-class boarding-house or first-class private family. Please call at 348 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework in a small family. Call at 119 Illinois-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY to do housework, by an American woman, with a little boy. Call at No. 11 Price Place.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY COMPEtent and willing girl to do general housework in a private family, or second work in a private boarding-house, willing to make herself generally useful; best of references. Inquire at 207 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small private family, or second work; reference if required. Call at No. 34 West Better-st., between May and Sholto.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO take care of children or do second work. Good references. Address G 81, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH Canadian girl as nurse or to do second work. Address McD, 1268 State-st.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LADY, as housekeeper. Home an object more than salary. Address HOUSEKEEPER, 773 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL that can do all kinds of sewing, can run sewing machine, and is willing to assist in doing second work; good references given. Apply, by letter or personally, at 486 North Dearborn-st., north of Division.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—TO NURSE—AN AMERIcan lady, always healthy, who lives a few miles from the city, and who has just lost an infant a week old, wishes another to nurse in its place. The child will be kindly and intelligently cared for. Best city references given. Address W L C, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR CITY PROPERTY—TWO first-class fruit farms, at Cobden, Union County, Ill., on Illinois Central Railroad, 320 miles south of Chicago, that will net their cost in three years; price $14,000 and $30,000. Will pay some cash, and assume incumbrance if required. Climate mild and delightful. Inquire of the owner, at HAMMOND & BOGUE'S, 123 Dearborn-st., from 10 to 12.

TO EXCHANGE—300 FEET OF NO. 1 PROPERTY, east front, corner Michigan-av. and Forty-first-st.; will take an improved farm within 30 miles of Chicago for same.

150 feet on Wabash-av., corner Fortieth-st.; will trade for farm.

Also some fine lots at South Englewood, on Vincennes-av., in exchange for other good property.

GILBERT & CALDWELL, 206 LaSalle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED FARM, A FINE brick store in Paxton City, Ill., rents for $1,200, size 25x80. Address M, 130 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED UNINcumbered farm, situated near railroad, 100 miles from Chicago, for lots or acre property, Lake View preferred. Address S. F. SHERMAN, Maywood, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRABLE 4-STORY and basement stone-front store, in the heart of the business quarter; light encumbrance; owner must have $5,000 or $6,000 cash, balance will be taken in good country real estate or Iowa lands. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—PARTIES DESIRING TO EXchange unincumbered city property for goods now in season, and warranting ready sale, may address S 21, Tribune office, giving full particulars of location and price.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD CITY AND SUBURBAN real estate for merchandise. R. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT WORTH $6,000, unincumbered, for a residence on the avenues worth $12,000; will pay difference at the end of two years. MATSON HILL, 108 and 110 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A CLEAR FARM, WORTH $4,000 TO $6,000, in exchange for good Chicago improved property. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 13, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—FIRE INSURANCE, FOR WHICH I will exchange a new cutter, either Portland or swell sides, at 175 West Adams-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A BUGGY FOR furniture, stoves, or a lady's gold watch. Call at 60 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A DOUBLE HOUSE AND LOT, worth $9,000, for good, inside, unincumbered lot, at its cash value. HILL & BLISS, 94 Dearborn-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 364 State-st.

NOTICE—STOLEN FROM OUR SAFE ON THE night of Nov. 18, a certificate for fifty (50) shares Chicago City Railway stock, No. 1626, dated Oct. 11, 1873, in favor of W. H. Rydor. All parties are cautioned against purchasing the same, as the transfer has been stopped. J. S. LASHER & SON, 125 South Water-st.

PAXTON & GREEN'S LONDON CHOP AND Coffee House, 130 Washington-st., next the Board of Trade, is the best and cheapest place in the city to get a good meal. Try it, and then you will tell your wife that you don't want any more cold lunch. Beefsteak and onions with roast potatoes, London style, 25 cents; a first-rate oyster-stew, 25 cents,—and all other dishes in proportion.

PARTNERSHIP—WANTED TO INVEST, AS active partner, in a well-located, paying, legitimate business in the city, about $3,000. Undoubted references given and required. Call upon or address for four days, J M, Room 19, 94 and 96 LaSalle-st.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, by JONAS A. DRIELSMA, 277 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—GRAINING AND MARBLING; THE finest work, at the lowest figures, guaranteed. BUSHNELL & CO., Room 17, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts.

WANTED—A LADIES' FINE GOLD WATCH AND guard-chain. Give full description, and address U 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND STAND-UP DESK and other office furniture at 94 North Sangamon-st.

WANTED—LABORING MEN, MECHANICS, AND all men not too proud to wear good, new, and warm overcoats, pants, and jackets, to know that they can be had very cheap at the Government Goods Depot, 195 and 197 East Lake-st., wholesale or retail.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE BUSINESS CHANCE FOR A MAN WITH from $1,500 to $2,000 to step into a good manufacturing business (articles staple); large city trade established, all C. O. D.; profits over 100 per cent. All I need is a good man and a little money. Best of references. Call at No. 7 South Jefferson-st. Machinery all in first-class running order.

AN ESTABLISHED ELECTRO GOLD, SILVER, and nickel-plating business for sale, with solutions, tubs, batteries, and instructions. Address F 46, Tribune office.

ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS INTERESTS, AND real estate, for sale or exchange, by KIMBALL & CO., Room 11 Methodist Church Block. Bargains.

A BAKERY, IN A SPLENDID STAND, WITH ALL the machinery, for sale or rent on moderate terms. Apply to Mrs. M. SHANKS, Milwaukee, Wis.

COFFEE-HOUSE FOR SALE—THIS IS THE nicest little place in the city, and is paying splendidly. M. KENNEDY, 145 Clark-st., Room 26.

DRUG-STORE AND FIXTURES FOR SALE CHEAP. A bargain. H. M. GOOD, Aledo, Mercer County, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, IN A TOWN OF 12,000 inhabitants, within 100 miles of Chicago; stock, $5,000, and could be reduced to $4,000, to suit purchaser. Address S 17, Tribune office.

MEAT MARKET FOR SALE—NO. 123 WEST MADison-st. Terms easy. Apply at FINNEY & WOODRUFF'S Real Estate Office, Room 17, 127 South Clark-st.

STOCK, CONSISTING OF GROCERIES AND liquors, for sale cheap for cash, and store for rent, at 319 Polk-st., corner Morgan.

THE BEST-PAYING PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY IN the city for sale. For particulars, call at, or address, 128 State-st. CHARLES W. STEVENS.

WE HAVE FOR SALE A RESTAURANT AND boarding-house at a great bargain; come early, at 79 East Madison-st., Room 3. CHEESEMAN & CO.

$10,000 CASH WILL BUY HALF INTEREST in a gents' furnishing business paying $10,000 per annum; stock on hand, $15,000; $1,500 two of the finest business chances in America—manufacturing—pays 300 per cent, in successful operation; $500 will buy half interest in a jobbing business paying $500 a month, over $1,000 stock on hand. 126 LaSalle-st., Room 21.

$15,000 WILL PURCHASE HALF-INTEREST in a hotel just opening, guaranteed to pay $12,000 per annum. Address A 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G. SCHULTZ, OF KONIGSBERG, Prussia, is requested to communicate with H. FRITSCH, 539 East Thirty-first-st. New York. Note answered promptly paid.

PERSONAL—THE LADY WITH A WHITE feather in her hat, who recognized friend at ministrel on the same row, please address R 63, Tribune office.

THE SPANISH CRISIS.

(Continued from the First Page.)

is the same who "toted" the flag through the South some years since, and last summer through England.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SENATOR CAMERON'S SENTIMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—Senator Cameron, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations arrived to-night, and will have an interview to-morrow with Secretary Fish. He is unreserved in declaring that Spain should be held to the strictest accountability in the Virginius affair, and has little stomach for diplomatic temporizing.

FORMER SPANISH OUTRAGES.

THE CASE OF THE STEAMSHIP FLORIDA.

From the New York Tribune, Nov. 18.

The following facts concerning the steamship Florida were furnished by Gen. Francis Darr, who owned her at the time of her capture by Spanish war-vessels, and may have some interest at this time: "The outrages on the Florida, off St. Thomas and Nassau, in 1871, by the Spanish gunboats, have never been atoned for nor apology obtained therefor from Spain by the United States. Hence, Spain, knowing her immunity in the past, has committed these fresh outrages on the dignity of our flag, by the capture of the Virginius and the murder of her passengers. Mr. Fish, Secretary of State, has refused consideration of my claim against Spain, and told me it was none of my business to know what steps he had taken toward obtaining from Spain an apology, or some other reparation. The worst feature of the case is that the United States gunboat Shawmut, Capt. Potter, lay quietly at anchor at St. Thomas, under the assurance of the Spanish Captain that he would not interfere with the Florida, and the outrage was committed under his very nose. Herewith is the subject of the protest of the Florida's Captain:

"George Mitchell, master of the steamship Florida, of New York, of which vessel Francis Darr, of New York, is the registered owner, being duly sworn, deposed that on Dec. 14, 1871, he departed under sail—her propeller being broken—from the port of St. Thomas, West Indies, laden in ballast, and bound for the port of New York; that on that day they hove short, and set foresail and mainsail; at 7 a. m. the steam-tug cast off her line, and they made all sail. At 8 a. m. the Spanish war vessel Vasco Nunez de Balboa, which had been watching the Florida while in port, was then seen passing Water Island under steam and sail, directly in their track. At 10:30 a. m. the war steamer, which bore east-north-east, distant three miles, clewed up her sails and bore down on the Florida. At 10:40 a. m. smoke of a steam vessel was seen to windward, when the war steamer hauled to the northward, in a parallel course with that of the Florida. The strange steamer proved to be the Halifax and St. Thomas mail boat. The war steamer then bore down on the Florida, with her crew at quarters, and guns run out ready for action. When the war steamer was within speaking distance, she fired a blank shot at the Florida, and lowered a boat nearly to the water's edge. The said master had the United States flag hoisted on the Florida, and took no further notice of the hostile demonstration. Ten minutes after firing the first gun, the war steamer fired a second gun, and the shot was seen to ricochet astern of the Florida. The Florida was then hove to, and a cutter from the war steamer came toward them. On Friday, the 15th, a boat from the Vasco Nunez de Balboa came alongside, and an officer and interpreter came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown by said master; and after their examination they were returned. The officer then asked permission to go through between decks, and the master, considering that it would be useless to contend against the superior force, acquiesced. The officer then went from the cabin through between decks, and came out of the fore hatchway, having gone through the ship from aft to forward. The officer and interpreter then left, telling the master he could proceed on his voyage. The Florida then proceeded with all possible haste to New York,—the war steamer keeping them company. At 9 p. m. the Florida lost sight of the Vasco Nunez de Balboa's light astern. Thereafter the Florida proceeded on her voyage, but was compelled to put into Nassau for repairs to damages done by the weather. These damages having been repaired she proceeded on her voyage to New York, the Spanish gunboat Descubridor following the ship out of port. At 8:30 a. m., when distant about one mile from the Florida, the gunboat fired a blank shot. The national flag was then hoisted on the Florida. At 9:40 a. m. the Spanish gunboat fired a shot which came whistling through the air across the Florida's stern, falling in the water some 200 or 300 yards distant. They then backed the foretopsail and hove the ship to. At 10:15 a. m. an officer from the gunboat came alongside the Florida in a boat, with a boat's crew all armed. The officer came on board the Florida and requested to see her papers, which were shown. He then asked permission to go through between decks, to which the master, having no power to resist, assented. At 10:30 the officer left the Florida, which then made all sail for New York.'"

Gen. Darr says further: "An unsatisfactory letter was written to me nearly ten months after the outrages on my ship. The witnesses in the case are still living. What can we hope for in the case of the Virginius, wherein all the witnesses have been thoughtfully murdered by the Spaniards? Here is the letter:

"'DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"'WASHINGTON, Aug. 3, 1872.}

"'*Francis Darr, New York:*

"'This Department has received your letter of yesterday, asking what steps, if any, have been taken toward obtaining indemnity and reparation from Spain for the outrages committed on the Florida by the Spanish gunboats off St. Thomas and Nassau. In reply, I have to state that the subject adverted to is one of diplomatic negotiation with the Government of Spain as to the course of which it is not usual, or deemed advisable, to gratify the curiosity of any private citizen, unless this should be deemed necessary for his interest, which, in this instance is not believed to be the case. W. HUNTER, Acting Secretary.'"

THE CASES OF THE MARY LOWELL AND ASPINWALL.

Washington (Nov. 18) Dispatch to the New York Times.

The capture of the Virginius recalls in official and other circles the fact that during the session of 1870 the Senate called upon the President to furnish all information in the possession of the Government showing whether, during the hostilities in Cuba, any American had been executed without proper trial, or any American vessels had been seized upon the high seas, or the property of any American citizens had been confiscated or embargoed, etc. The President's reply embraces 250 printed pages of correspondence, and statements showing, among other things, that the Mary Lowell and the Aspinwall were not only seized by Spanish cruisers, but turned over to the Cuban Prize Court for adjudication. The Champion, also, had been seized, and detained at Santiago de Cuba, a place where the protection afforded to the lives and interests of American citizens was very inadequate. These incidents, remarked Gen. Sickles to the Spanish Minister of State, had caused a most painful impression, and that he had been directed by our Government to ask for an explanation of the apparently intentional indisposition to accede to the just and reasonable demands of the United States. The Lloyd Aspinwall was bound on a legal voyage from Port au Prince to Havana, bearing important dispatches from the Minister of the United States at Hayti to this Government, and also dispatches from the officer in command of one of the vessels of war of the United States in command of the West India squadron. She was arrested by the firing of a gun from a Spanish man-of-war, and then boarded and taken to Nuevitas. Secretary Fish, in a letter to the Spanish Minister at Washington, called his attention to a decree then lately issued by the Captain-General of Cuba contemplating interference with the commerce of the United States, and asserting that the freedom of the ocean can nowhere, and under no circumstance, be yielded by the United States, the high seas contiguous to those of the Island of Cuba being the direct pathway of a large part of the purely domestic trade of the United States. If Spain, he said, be at war with Cuba, the United States will submit to those rights which public law concedes to belligerents. Such seizures were characterized by the Secretary as wanton injuries, and the United States could not allow such acts to pass unquestioned without full reparation. After much correspondence and a delay of three or four months, the Lloyd Aspinwall was set at liberty and proper compensation subsequently made. It appears that the Governor of Santiago de Cuba, quoting the words of the General commanding the Department of the East, said, in an official communication, that, by the national laws, every foreigner setting foot in Spanish territory in the attitude of war, and who is taken with arms in his hands, is liable to the penalty of death without process; consequently Speakman and Wyeth suffered punishment without an ascertainment of their nationality.

THE CHOCTAW NATION.

Arrangements for Forming a Territorial Government.

PARSONS, Kan., Nov. 20.—A delegation of prominent Choctaw Indians, consisting of Chief-Justice Folsom, Col. Harkins, and others, are in this city on a business-visit. They report that there is a growing sentiment in their Territory in favor of so modifying the Okmulgee Constitution as to conform with the wishes of the President in relation to a form of government strong enough to protect all citizens in their persons and property. The Grand Council will meet at Okmulgee on the first Monday in December, and will, it is understood, meet the wish of Congress in providing for the appointment of officers for a Territorial Government by the President, and will recommend an apportionment of lands in severalty.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to Agent Parsons, of the Choctaw Agency, demanding that the Choctaws shall provide for the allotment of their lands, or at least permit the Chickasaws to do so. It is understood that an extra session of the Legislative Indian Council will be called immediately after the adjournment of the Okmulgee Convention for the purpose of considering national questions, such as the allotment of lands, adoption of colored persons, and for the general good of all the people.

THE RAILROAD COMMISSION.

Mr. Clary, Warehouse Registrar, Reports a Satisfactory State of Affairs—Counsel Engaged to Manage the Test Cases Against the Railroads.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—S. Clary, Warehouse Registrar, reported to the Commissioners to-day that the warehouses were all up in their reports,—not one delinquent.

The Commissioners have entered into contracts with the Hon. Anthony Thornton, of Shelbyville; M. Bailey, of Freeport; J. S. Hildrup, of Belvidere; William Lathrop, of Rockford, and Charles Wheaton, of Aurora, to manage the cases on the part of the State in the suits which they have now in preparation, and will soon institute against the railroads, which have been referred to in these dispatches. It is understood their compensation is to be $500 each. The Attorney-General, Mr. Edsall, and R. M. Benjamin, of Bloomington, the attorney for the Board, will also be engaged in the case.

THE SUIT AGAINST THE NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Mr. Brown, one of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, returned this morning from Freeport, where he had been to assist in the preparation of the suit instituted at that place against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company. He says that the evidence will show a plain case of extortion, and that, too, of a very aggravated character. The declaration in the suit will be filed to-morrow. Attorney-General Edsall is still there, engaged in the legal preparation of the case.

STEAM BOILERS.

The Official Tests at Pittsburgh—A Boiler Stands a Pressure of 220 Pounds.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The boiler experiment continued to-day on the 42 inch steamboat boiler which they failed to explode yesterday, and after two experiments, the pressure being raised as high as 220 pound, they failed to explode the boiler, showing that a boiler cannot be exploded by a gradual raising of steam; that it requires something besides that to cause an explosion. The Commission are satisfied with the result to-day, and will continue the experiments to-morrow.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The second days' experiments by the Government Commission were continued to-day, upon the ordinary single-riveted iron boiler. The valve was removed and the aperture closed. The highest pressure that could be obtained was 210 pounds, owing to the continued and increasing escape of steam from various parts of the boiler.

Further attempts were abandoned until it is caulked. The examination to-morrow will be made upon the boiler, made in this city of United States brand of iron.

WOMEN FOR SCHOOL OFFICES.

An Effort to Be Made for the Election of Lucretia P. Hale and Other Boston Women to Places on the School Committee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 20.—Several meetings of persons interested in the movement for the representation of women on the School Committee have been held, but as yet only two ladies have consented to allow the use of their names at the polls on election day. These are Miss Lucretia P. Hale and Miss Lucretia Crocker. Miss Hale is a sister of Edward Everett Hale, the preacher, author, and editor, and of Charles Hale, our late Consul-General to Egypt; and has undoubted qualifications for a position in the Committee, as she has long been a teacher of rare and acknowledged merit. She has written considerably in periodicals and newspapers. Miss Crocker is the daughter of a prominent citizen, and has been a professor of mathematics and astronomy in Antioch College. Miss Ames, the artist, has been strongly urged to run in Ward No. 4; but she positively declines. Other ladies will be put in nomination before election, and it is probable that a very strong effort will be made for their election.

RELIGIOUS.

Controversy Occasioned by Bishop Cummins' Withdrawal from the Episcopal Church.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 20.—A member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Kentucky has received a letter from a prominent clergyman of the East relative to Bishop Cummins' withdrawal from his work in Kentucky and from the Episcopal Church, which is of the highest authority. The letter says the Bishop acted by himself and against the protest of evangelical men. Even the most radical oppose his course, and will give his movement no support. I attended a meeting of the leading Evangelical clergy in Philadelphia to-day, and found them a unit against the Bishop, so I suppose we are to have no new movement of any importance. It is thought that the Bishop stands alone, for which we have reason to be thankful. A convention is talked of here to elect an Assistant Bishop in Cummins' place.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident Near Peoria, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 20.—A man named William Ball, while out gunning near Henry, Ill., accidentally shot himself to-day. When found, life was extinct. The charge of shot entered his breast and lodged near his backbone.

Hiram Hougam, a section-hand employed on the C., L. & C. Railroad, at Sheldon, Ill., was so badly injured by a large piece of coal falling from the tender of an engine while passing and striking him on the temple, that he died in a few hours.

Child Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 20.—Last evening about dusk a little daughter of Mr. Barney McNannas, of this city, while its parents were out, in some way got its clothing on fire, and, although help was on hand instantly, was so severely burned that it died this morning.

Poisoned by Drinking Horse-Medicine.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 20.—Mr. Durrough and Mr. Hutchinson, two young men from Williamsburgh, came to this city to buy clothing, and on the way home, several miles from this city, took from a barn a bottle, containing, as they supposed, brandy, and drank of it. Both grew sick, and, in an hour or two, both died. It is supposed that the bottle contained horse-medicine.

BEWARE OF CHLOROFORM.

That is, in Substance, the Verdict of a Boston Jury in the Case of a Lady Killed by the Use of Anaesthetics.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 20.—The verdict in the case of the death of the lady, Mrs. Crie, from a mixture of ether and chloroform, in a dentist's chair, was rendered to-night. The jury, after reviewing the cause of the death, caution the public against the inhalation of so dangerous an agent as chloroform for the prevention of pain; and they express their opinion that the inhalation of sulphuric ether is safe, while the inhalation of chloroform, either alone or mixed, is always attended with danger. The verdict is signed by Ezra Palmer, M. D.; John A. Lawson, M. D.; George Fabyan, M. D.; George Lotz, M. D.; Thomas Resteau, and Thomas D. Oliver.

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.

Completion of the Dyke Across Niota Slough, Near Fort Madison, Ia.—Boats Laid Up for the Winter.

FORT MADISON, Ia., Nov. 20.—Com. C. Doerr has just completed the Niota dyke, across the Niota Slough, to the island opposite this city, making the distance of ferriage now about one-third as far as heretofore. The Niota Belle makes regular trips every thirty minutes. Reduced rates of ferriage will rule from to-day. The dyke which has just been completed furnishes one of the finest winter harbors for boats of any on the river. The steamers Red Wing, Belle of LaCrosse, Dubuque, and Dan Hine have already come here for winter quarters.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 20.—Senator John Early arrived here to-day, and entered upon the duties of the Executive of the State, as Acting-Governor. He was engaged mainly in signing commissions for notaries public.

A license was issued by the Secretary of State to the Star Manufacturing Company of Kane County; capital, $10,000.

FINANCIAL.

Unsettled Condition of Financial Matters in New York.

The New York Associated Banks Consider the Proposed Banking Reforms.

A Stormy Meeting—Withdrawal of Representatives of Several Banks.

The Clearing-House Committee's Report Conditionally Adopted.

NEW YORK.

THE REGULAR MONETARY REPORT.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Affairs were unsettled in financial circles this afternoon, in consequence of unfavorable rumors. It was reported that the cash account of a Western railroad was short, and that the Directors were in session; also that a stock brokerage firm was in trouble.

Money was easy at 6@7 per cent.

Sterling was firmer at 7¼ for 60 days, and 8⅜ for sight.

The customs receipts were $183,000.

Gold opened weak, declined from 109 to 108⅝, but later advanced to 109¼, on reports concerning the Spanish question. Final transactions were at 109@109⅛.

Loans were at 6@7 and 7 gold to 1-32 per diem. The final rate was 7.

The clearings were $49,000,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $310,000.

Seventy-seven thousand pounds were received at the Assay Office to-day. Governments were firm and in good demand. State bonds were quiet.

STOCKS

were active again to-day, and prices made a further advance. In a few cases the improvement ranged from 1½ to 3 per cent, but there were frequent reactions, and towards the close a general break in prices occurred, the early rise being all lost in some instances. Western Union rose from 61 to 63, and reacted to 61⅞; New York Central advanced from 88⅝ to 89¾, and Lake Shore from 68⅝ to 70¼, with late dealings at 88 and 69, respectively. Northwestern common rose from 40⅝ to 43⅝; later it touched 41½, and closed at 42⅛@42⅜. The market wound up barely steady in tone. The aggregated sales between 12 and 2 o'clock amounted to 54,000 shares, of which 16,300 were Western Union, 4,600 Union Pacific, 4,500 Wabash, 1,200 Pacific Mail, 2,900 Ohios, 6,100 Central, 3,300 Milwaukee & St. Paul, 5,700 Lake Shore, 1,200 Chicago, Columbus & Indiana Central, 700 Rock Island, and 5,400 Northwestern.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE MEETING

to-day lasted three hours, and the discussions were quite warm. A motion was made to lay the report of the Committee of Nine on the table, which was voted down—yeas, 50; nays, 8. Then it was moved that the report be postponed sixty days, which was rejected by a vote of 40 to 18. Vail, of the Bank of Commerce, then formally withdrew from the meeting. He was followed by the representatives of the Metropolitan, Grocers', and State of New York Banks. All of the above banks were opposed to the reform measures. Afterwards representatives of the Fourth National, Mercantile, and New York Banks left the meeting, in consequence of business at their respective banking-houses. Then each bank was called upon for an expression of opinion. A vote was taken on the report as a whole. The vote stood 17 nays to 43 yeas, it being understood that amendments might be made.

THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

were then taken up separately for amendment, but from Nos. 1 to 19, inclusive, were passed over. Article 20 was amended so as to read as follows: "No member of the Clearing-House Association shall be allowed to redeem the checks of any association, corporation, firm, or individual, excepting upon regularly incorporated banks located in the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, which banks shall be subject to examination of their condition by a committee of the Clearing-House whenever deemed necessary."

Sec. 3 of Art. 22 was amended so as to read as follows: "That it will not receive upon deposit as cash from dealers checks drawn otherwise than upon banks which are members of this association, or upon such regularly incorporated banks as heretofore provided by Art. 20."

A motion was made to allow 3 per cent

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS,

which was voted down by a large majority.

Art. 23 was stricken out, as the National Bank law provides for necessary reserves. The feeling was very strong against

THE CERTIFICATION OF CHECKS

and the paying of interest on deposits. The banks will meet again Tuesday next to finally dispose of the report.

LEGAL-TENDERS.

The associated banks hold $31,680,000 in legal-tenders, an increase since yesterday of $1,205,000.

THE IRON AND STEEL INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—There was a very large attendance of members at the annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association this morning, held at the Association's rooms, No. 522 Walnut street. Samuel J. Reeves, President, was Chairman. The Secretary, James M. Swank, in presenting the annual report, said: We estimate the mileage of new track for the year 1873 at only 3,000 miles, a decrease since last year of more than 50 per cent. The year 1871 witnessed the

CULMINATION OF RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION

in this country. The number of miles built in that year was 7,779. The reaction commenced in 1872 when 6,427 miles were built. The total railroad construction of 1874 is estimated at 3,000 miles—the same mileage as the estimate for 1873.

[To the Associated Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The annual meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association was held here to-day, Samuel J. Reeves, President, in the chair. The Secretary submitted a statistical report, embracing a general

REVIEW OF THE IRON TRADE.

It states that the present financial crisis has deranged the whole business, and prices have declined, reaching in some lines far below the cost of production. At the beginning of November fully one-third of the furnaces and mills were idle, and by the end of the month one-half of the furnaces will be blown out.

THE RAIL MILLS

are bare of orders, and the stock of pig-iron is accumulating, with no sale at any price. Thousands of iron-workers are out of work, and those yet employed have accepted a reduction of 15 per cent in wages. "Under these circumstances," says the report, "it is proper to consider whether it is wise to continue the encouragement of the importation of foreign iron, twice repeated by Congress in reducing duties within four years.

AN INCREASE OF DUTY

on pig-iron from $6.30 to $9 per ton, and proportionately on other classes, would be a wise measure of relief by Congress. It is better to have a reduced revenue than cold and hunger in the homes of American workingmen."

Resolutions were adopted attributing the past prosperity of the iron trade of the country to the tariff policy of the Government, and which has fostered home industry; asking Congress to adopt a financial system adequate to the largely increased and increasing business of the country; declaring the reduction of 10 per cent off duties by the last Congress unwise; asking Congress for a revision of the National Bank system, and means for the adequate supply of currency; declaring that the Customs law should have a uniform construction at all United States ports; denouncing free trade in ships; and affirming that the Bankrupt law should be so amended as to give three-fourths of the creditors the right to control the settlement of the affairs of the insolvent, and prevent them being thrown into bankruptcy.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 20.—The printers' troubles culminated here to-day in a general lock-out against the proprietors. The *Leader* and *Evening Journal* attempted the publication of their paper with non-Union men. A meeting was called by the Typographical Union No. 7, and a resolution unanimously passed by that body in full session that no work be permitted by their members until the "rats" were discharged. The Union will issue the *Labor Tribune* as a daily to-morrow.

WORK FOR THE LABORERS IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The Aldermen have voted to give the departments of Public Works and parks $1,000,000 each, to furnish work for unemployed laborers. The recently elected members of the Legislature have appointed a committee to confer with the heads of the departments about work for them.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—There was nothing worthy of special notice in to-day's transactions in the money market. The supply of currency at the banks and on the street is steadily expanding, and seems amply sufficient for all legitimate business purposes. Speculative borrowers find little difficulty in obtaining funds on prime collaterals at moderate rates. The range on call loans to-day was 7 to 8 per cent, and on prime discounts 8 to 12 per cent.

DEFALCATION IN THE GIRARD BANK.

The discount clerk of the Girard National Bank, on Third street, below Chestnut, having without notice absented himself yesterday from his desk, an investigation of his books was made. Upon examination the discount books were found to be correct, but a deficiency of $1,224.87 was found in the receipts for money packages by express. The delinquent was highly esteemed by all the officials of the bank, and was often entrusted with very large sums of money. He has a wife and two children living in the city. His whereabouts is unknown. His securities, the Cashier says, will amply cover the amount abstracted, and so the bank will lose nothing.

OMAHA.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK SOLVENT.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 20.—The St. Louis *Globe* of the 18th publishes a dispatch from Omaha, stating that the officers of the First National Bank had published a card announcing that, in consequence of the severe financial crisis and heavy drafts upon them by depositors, it made it necessary to suspend payments upon all balances due from the bank to the 17th. This is a malicious libel. No such card has appeared. The whole thing is false from beginning to end. The bank has paid, and is paying, all demands in full.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20.—It is understood that Comptroller Knox, notwithstanding his reticence on the subject, has digested a series of recommendations on financial questions of a radical, and some of them novel character, which he will urge with vigor in his forthcoming report.

THE RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Wages of employes of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad will be reduced 20 per cent to-morrow. It is thought there will be a strike in consequence.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 20.—Two large locomotive works have offered to resume work if their late employes will consent to a reduction of wages.

ABROAD.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.—The Committee of the Cotton Brokers' Association will meet daily to officially decide the number of bales sold, tone of market, and quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 20.—The Directors of the Bank of England to-day fixed the minimum rate of discount at 8 per cent.

RIVER AND CANAL.

Navigation Suspended on the Erie Canal—A Large Fleet of Boats Caught in the Ice—The Illinois & Michigan Canal Frozen Over—Canadian Steamers Going into Winter Quarters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The lower end of the Erie Canal is frozen over. Business is very much retarded. Reports were received here to-day stating that over 4,000,000 bushels of grain shipped to New York in boats are frozen up.

WEST TROY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—Between Utica and this point there are at least 125,000 barrels of apples and 75,000 barrels of potatoes, besides nearly 2,000,000 bushels of grain, detained by the sudden closing of the canal. The Auditor of the Canal Department has given orders to the Superintendent of Sections to use every effort to get the boats through.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The Erie Canal froze here last night, and the ice is two inches thick. Four or five hundred boats are frozen in between here and Buffalo, loaded with corn, wheat, oats, apples, potatoes, and lumber. But a few boats passed yesterday. The ice-breaker was in operation yesterday, and is expected here to-day. The prospect for further navigation is bad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Nov. 20.—Ice an inch and a half thick formed on the Illinois River last night, and has melted little, if any, to-day. With one or two more such nights the navigation of the Upper Illinois will be closed for the season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 20.—The Royal Mail line of steamers and other steam craft of Lake Ontario and the Upper St. Lawrence have completed their trips and gone into winter quarters.

QUEBEC, Can., Nov. 20.—A number of tug-boats, with barges and schooners in tow for Montreal, had to return on account of the large quantity of ice.

COLORADO FARMERS.

Meeting in Denver of the Farmers' Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 20.—The second annual meeting of the Farmers' Union of Colorado met in this city to-day, and was largely attended from all sections of the Territory. The delegates present represented both Farmers' Clubs and Granges.

The Hon. George F. Packard presided. After showing how greatly the agricultural products of Colorado have increased during the past year, he called attention to the fact that too much attention had been paid to the raising of wheat, and urged that it would be better to have a greater diversity of crops. After this he digressed somewhat, to review the mining interest, showing how closely it is connected with agriculture, by reason of the fact that a great demand comes from the mines for the products of the farm. In this connection, he urged the necessity for the establishment of a coinage department to the mint in this city.

A long discussion followed on the subject of irrigation and forest and fruit-tree culture.

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.

Provision Made for Them by the State of Iowa—Meeting of the Trustees of the Several Homes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 20.—The biennial meeting of the Trustees of the Iowa State Soldiers' Orphans' Homes was held in this city yesterday. There are three Homes in Iowa,—one at Davenport, the other two at Glenwood and Cedar Falls. The total number of soldiers' orphans cared for is 598—223 boys, and 285 girls. The grand aggregate of expenditures for the two years amounted to $159,131. The General Assembly appropriates $10 for each child. The Board resolved to admit orphans whose fathers were not soldiers, and thus perpetuate the institutions. The Davenport Home is in a very flourishing condition. During the ten years it has been established, 1,100 soldiers' orphans have enjoyed its advantages.

POLITICAL.

Appropriations Made by the City Council of Philadelphia to Defray the Expenses of the Constitutional Election.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20.—The Finance Committee of the Council last night agreed to report an ordinance to appropriate $32,180.75 to defray the expenses of the constitutional election in this city next month. Before the measure was finally adopted, it was bitterly fought by the Ring, who, being in the minority, made numerous motions to postpone, etc. A committee of fifty members of the Reform Club will assist the Executive Committee of the Constitutional Convention in securing votes for the new Constitution.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—1 a. m.—The barometer is lowest in the Northwest. Southerly and westerly winds; higher temperature, and partly cloudy weather prevail in the Upper Lake region, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, southeasterly and southwesterly winds, cold and partly cloudy weather on the Lower Lakes. Southerly and northwesterly winds, cold and generally clear weather in Tennessee and the Southern States. Northwesterly winds and cold, clear weather in the Middle and Eastern States. Northwesterly winds and partly cloudy weather in the Southwest.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, cold, clear weather and northwesterly winds, veering to southerly at night. For the Lower Lake region, variable winds, becoming southerly, rising temperature, and increasing cloudiness. For the Upper Lakes, and southward to Kentucky, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional snow. For the Northwest, and thence to Missouri, cloudy weather, low temperature, and occasional snow and rain. For Tennessee, and thence over the Western Gulf, southwesterly winds, warmer and cloudy weather. For the Southern States, northerly and northeasterly winds, slowly rising temperature, and generally clear weather. Reports are partly missing from the Southwest and extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.81	32	N. W., brisk.	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	30.08	43	S. W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.00	25	Calm	..	Clear.
Chicago	29.83	30	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Cleveland	30.10	19	S. E., gentle	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.12	31	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Denver	30.04	28	S. E., light	..	Clear.
Duluth	29.87	17	S. W., fresh	..	Light snow.
Detroit	30.07	25	S.W., gentle.	..	Cloudy.
Davenport	29.83	29	W., fresh	..	Clear.
Escanaba	29.95	16	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.70	20	N. W., fresh.	..	Fair.
Ft. Gibson	30.03	46	S. E., gentle	..	Fair.
Keokuk	29.87	34	W., fresh	..	Clear.
La Crosse	29.88	21	N. E., gentle	..	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	30.03	38	N., gentle	..	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.84	20	S., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Marquette	29.97	13	S. W., gentle	..	Clear.
Omaha	29.99	34	W., fresh	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.05	21	S. E., fresh	.2	Light snow.
St. Paul	29.87	19	Calm	..	Clear.
Toledo	30.06	24	S. E., fresh	..	Fair.
Yankton	30.04	35	N. W., fresh	..	Clear.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.—The River Neva is frozen over. There has been a heavy snow-storm in this section of Russia.

FOREIGN.

The French Cabinet Offer Their Resignations.

President MacMahon Refuses to Receive Them.

The Pope Warns Some American Students to Beware of Liberty.

Favorable Progress of the Ashantee Expedition.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—Immediately after the adjournment of the Assembly last night the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignations, but President McMahon refused to accept them, and begged them to retain their offices until the new Cabinet is formed.

PARIS, Nov. 20.—A majority of the members of the diplomatic corps tendered their congratulations to President MacMahon on the prolongation of his term of office. The Ministers have consented to remain in office until the interpellation concerning delayed elections is considered and disposed of by the Assembly.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 20.—The Pope to-day delivered an address to the foreign students about to leave for their homes in consequence of the suppression of the religious institutions, of which they were inmates. He warned the Americans among them of the complete and almost excessive liberty to which they would soon have to be exposed, but at the same time drew a contrast between non-interference with the Church in their country and the privations to which it was subjected in the German Empire.

AFRICA.

[Herald Special.]

LONDON, Nov. 20.—A dispatch from Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 21, says: Gen. Wolseley returned yesterday from a reconnoisance in front. He reports 40,000 Ashantees encamped at Mampon. An attack was considered hazardous with the handfull of marines, but, learning that the enemy had withdrawn a separate column toward the Prah, the General advanced, arriving next morning at Abracampra, and made several prisoners there. At the same time, Col. Festing advanced from Dunquah, a fortified post on the way to Coomassie, and destroyed some camps of the enemy. The latter rallied under cover of brush, and assailed the British forces. An engagement followed, lasting two hours, when the savages were beaten off. The British forces then returned to Dunquah. They lost forty-seven wounded, including five officers. They claim a success, as the enemy retreated, while the whites held their ground.

HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Nov. 20.—The Government has received intelligence that the Dutch expedition has left Batavia for Acheen.

SPORTING MATTERS.

The Great Four-Mile Race in California.

From the New York Herald, Nov. 19.

The following telegraphic dispatch from the owner of True Blue gives another side to the picture of the race already published in the daily press of the country:

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17, 1873.

True Blue is not broken down. Palmer, the rider of Joe Daniels, cut True Blue down. True Blue could have distanced both Thad Stevens and Joe Daniels in the third heat. Previous to the race parties made propositions to me to divide the purse and to win the money in the pool-box, which offer I declined. It was worse than highway robbery.

J. F. CHAMBERLIN.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. P. T. Barnum.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—The wife of P. T. Barnum died last night. Her husband is in Germany.

John Coffman, an Illinois Pioneer.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 20.—John Coffman, a highly respectable citizen of New Rutland, dropped dead Wednesday of heart-disease. The deceased was an old settler of Bloomington.

MATRIMONIAL.

The Rev. W. C. Young, pastor of the Fullerton Avenue Presbyterian Church, was married last evening to Miss Lucy A. Waller, daughter of the Hon. J. B. Waller, of Buena, Lake View. The ceremony was pronounced at 7 o'clock by the Rev. Dr. Rutherford, of St. Louis, at Mr. Waller's mansion, in the presence of the immediate relatives of the happy couple, among whom was the bridegroom's mother, who is a daughter of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The reception took place from 8 to 10 o'clock, and the happy pair received the congratulations of a large concourse of friends. The grooms were Messrs. George Young, James L. Waller, Robert A. Waller, and Joseph Bowmar. The bridesmaids were Misses Minnie Waller, Katie Waller, Mary McDowell, and Katie Carson. The bride was dressed in white corded silk, trimmed with tulle and point lace looped with orange blossoms, and with pearl ornaments. The lady attendants were dressed in tulle, elaborately looped with pink flowers. The bridegroom and attendants were in full dress. The halls, parlors, reception, and dining-rooms were festooned with natural flowers for the occasion, which, with the marriage bell of white flowers and green leaves, made a beautiful tout ensemble. Among the guests present were a large number of Chicago's distinguished citizens. The bridal party will make the usual Eastern tour, starting next Monday.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Australia, from Glasgow.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 20.—Steamship Greece, from New York, has arrived.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Cuba, from Liverpool.

MARINE DISASTER.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 20.—The schooner West Side, from Milwaukee, with wheat, went ashore to-night under Fort Ontario. The crew were taken off in a life-boat.

BILLIARDS.

Closing Day of the Great National Tournament.

Maurice Daly Defeated by Joe Dion and Garnier.

Cyrille Dion Easily Wins a Game from Bessunger.

Ubassy and Garnier a Tie for First Prize—Joe Dion and Daly a Tie for Fourth.

Play-Off Games This Evening—Complete Record of the Tournament.

The three final games of the billiard tournament at Kingsbury Music Hall, barring those which will be played to-night to settle ties, came off yesterday afternoon and evening, and were highly interesting contests. The last six games were played on a very handsome French walnut table from the manufactory of Adolph Zeller, Nos. 24 and 26 West Washington street. In the afternoon

THE TWENTIETH GAME

of the tournament was played between Maurice Daly and Joseph Dion, in a very cold hall, and to a very small audience. The result was a surprise to everyone, it being generally conceded that Maurice had a walkaway, and his backers offered ridiculous odds on him that, fortunately for them, no one took up, for, after a long, tedious, and poorly-played game, Dion won by a score of 400 to 348. The lead was won by Dion, who missed, but Daly made but 2 and stopped upon an easy shot. Thus the first twenty innings were played, when Daly had but 16 to 111 for Dion. From this time the game improved, and in his thirty-first inning Maurice gained the lead by a run of 26 well put together. He did not retain it long, however, for Dion soon got the balls in his favorite position, along the rail, and made 51, slipping up on an easy shot. Daly afterwards made a run of 31, and one of 51, but they were too late, Dion being too far ahead. The latter finished the game in his sixty-fifth inning, going out on a scratch. Following is the score:

J. Dion—0, 2, 8, 0, 12, 0, 7, 0, 19, 13, 7, 0, 2, 14, 29, 1, 14, 1, 12, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 3, 6, 3, 8, 14, 12, 52, 14, 1, 0, 1, 0, 18, 4, 0, 5, 1, 0, 0, 10, 1, 1, 7, 3, 2, 20, 2, 2, 5, 0, 19, 1, 0, 2, 3, 1, 1, 31, 2. Total, 400.

Daly—2, 0, 1, 0, 5, 1, 1, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 4, 2, 0, 2, 0, 1, 23, 14, 1, 6, 28, 23, 0, 0, 5, 26, 18, 26, 0, 15, 0, 33, 1, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 6, 1, 0, 31, 11, 7, 4, 2, 2, 4, 0, 1, 0, 5, 51, 0, 2, 0, 2, 7, 3, 0. Total, 348.

Averages—Dion, 6.10; Daly, 5.28.

Time of Game—2 hours 50 minutes.

Highest Runs—Dion, 52, 31, 29, 19, 18; Daly, 51, 31, 28, 25, 23.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH GAME

of the tournament was begun at 7:30 p. m., between John Bessunger and Cyrille Dion. Mr. Michael Geary was the referee. Bessunger won the lead, and, in five innings, took quite a respectable advantage of his opponent, runs of 13 and 48 helping to put him well ahead. The play during the latter part of the first hundred was very poor, singles and misses being predominant, and a very well-gotten run of 14 by Cyrille, and one of 15 by Bessunger, in which his round-the-table play was very brilliant, proved a very agreeable change for the spectators. This run put Bessunger past his first hundred, the call being—Bessunger, 114; Dion, 90. Cyrille, with runs of 11 and 19, got within nine of his opponent, who then set to work and rolled up 19, making during the run several very effective shots. The game kept up its monotonous character until Cyrille, in his twenty-sixth inning, walked into his third string with a run of 86, in which his along-the-rail nursing and several spreads were particularly fine. This he followed up with a run of 38, to which Bessunger responded with a 43, got together in a much more careful and nervy manner than he had hitherto shown in the tournament. Cyrille, who had struck a very good gait, then ran 29. Bessunger came up to time again with a run of 21, which put him into his third hundred, the call being, Cyrille, 265; Bessunger, 217. In his thirty-fifth inning Bessunger made 36 in very good style, reducing considerably the gap between them. Supplementing this with a little 10, he was only 13 points behind Cyrille, who turned into his fourth hundred with a very pretty run of 20, the call then being, Dion, 314; Bessunger, 281. The latter played rather carelessly at this stage of the game, attempting more fantastic shots than were absolutely necessary for the accumulation of points. Misses and singles were indulged in by both players for a few innings, when the unpleasant monotony was broken in upon by Cyrille, who, in his forty-third inning, made a run of 32, which met with a prompt response on the boy's part with a run of 30, put together carefully and without any attempts at show-off. The boy's play all through the game was very fine, and a young man from Central Wisconsin, who kept his muskrat muffs and hat on during the entire evening, in dread of sneak-thieves, felt compelled to grunt out an unctuous "Well!" at every successive count he made. In his forty-fourth inning Cyrille made a desperate attempt to finish the game, his string lacking 62 of the required 400. He succeeded in making 56 of them, slipping up on a cushion shot in the left lower corner. Bessunger, who was, strange to say, in excellent nerve in the desperate strait, made 18, but missed a very hard shot. Cyrille made 3 and missed, giving his opponent a chance to make 69 and win, but the boy missed, when Cyrille put him out of his misery with the necessary 2. Bessunger played a very fine game all through, making by far the best billiards he has shown through the tournament, and having a close show for victory until within five innings of the close, in two of which Cyrille made 88 points. Cyrille managed in this game to make his best run and highest average during the tournament. The following is the score:

Bessunger—0, 1, 13, 0, 48, 5, 0, 6, 1, 0, 9, 4, 0, 4, 7, 1, 1, 0, 1, 7, 15, 3, 1, 19, 8, 6, 2, 43, 21, 0, 11, 0, 4, 0, 38, 2, 1, 10, 6, 1, 0, 0, 30, 5, 18, 0. Total, 331.

C. Dion—12, 0, 2, 1, 1, 15, 0, 2, 9, 2, 0, 1, 8, 0, 0, 3, 2, 4, 0, 2, 14, 0, 19, 3, 4, 86, 38, 29, 1, 5, 0, 17, 0, 6, 2, 3, 4, 20, 0, 1, 1, 32, 0, 56, 2, 2. Total, 400.

Averages—Bessunger, 7.9; Dion, 8.32.

Time of Game—2 hours 15 minutes.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH GAME

of the tournament was begun at 10 o'clock precisely, and was between Maurice Daly and Albert Garnier. The latter won the lead, but failed to score, and was followed by Daly with a single. The opening innings were by no means brilliant, but on the sixth Daly struck his gait, and put up a run of 55. Garnier made but a feeble response with 10, slipping up through not hitting hard enough, and leaving the balls in the left lower corner for Daly, who, however, managed to get only 11 out of the set-up. Garnier made four very brilliant shots and retired, leaving a very open table for Daly, who scored and left the balls for his opponent. He got 10 out of them, when they froze, but, counting again, he made two points more. To a miss of Daly's he put up a run of 19, missing on a very difficult angle shot by a hair's-breadth. Misses on both sides followed, when Daly, by some very clever round-the-table play, piled up 9, missing just as he got the balls near the lower left pocket. The first respectable run made by Garnier was made in his twelfth inning, when, with a succession of telling spread-shots, when required, he played the balls to and fro, nursing them with great delicacy and footing up a well-earned run of 75, which was closed through a short stroke when the balls were in excellent position for another 75 in the right lower corner. At the end of the run the game stood, Garnier 142, Daly 88. Daly made only 6 out of the leave, when Garnier again took hold of the balls to some purpose, and piled up 34, when the balls froze. Scoring on the next shot, he got the balls again together, but slipped up on an easy single-cushion shot in the right lower corner, having made 38. Daly made but 9 out of the leave, which turned him into his second hundred, the score standing Garnier, 180; Daly, 103. The next call of the game showed Garnier, 200; Daly, 109. The latter got the balls in very good position from a miss of Garnier's at a conclusion of a run of 19, but scattered the balls badly in his eighth shot and missed in his tenth, leaving, however, but poor position for Albert, who only made 9. In the following inning each player managed to score, when Garnier again got his hand in and ran 60. Daly responded with a very well-earned 21, which showed that, though far behind in the game, he had not weakened a jot, making 35 in his eighteenth inning, but unfortunately leaving the balls in excellent shape for the Frenchman, who, still playing in rattling style, turned into his fourth hundred in his nineteenth inning with a run of 72, when the call showed Garnier, 345; Daly, 157. Very mild billiards ensued on both sides for a couple of innings, when Garnier made 18, leaving him but 36 points to go. Daly made a solitary shot, and left the balls in fair position for his opponent, who took them in hand and ran the 36 points in parlor-billiards style, beating Daly. This was, on Garnier's part, one of the most marvelous exhibitions of billiards ever accomplished, while Daly's performance was particularly disappointing to his backers, of whom there was no lack. Following is the score:

Garnier—0, 8, 9, 1, 0, 4, 10, 4, 12, 19, 0, 75, 38, 1, 19, 9, 60, 4, 72, 0, 1, 18, 36. Total, 400.

Daly—1, 3, 0, 1, 5, 55, 11, 1, 0, 2, 9, 6, 9, 6, 9, 2, 2, 1, 1. Total, 163.

Averages—Garnier, 17.9; Daly, 7.9.

Time of Game—One hour and 30 minutes.

RECORD OF THE TOURNAMENT.

The following table gives a complete record of the performance of each player in the tournament:

Players.	Games played	Games lost	Games won	Best single average	Highest run	Best general average	Total No. of points made
Ubassy	7	1	6	13.26	69	7.318	[illegible]
Garnier	7	1	6	17.9	82	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. Dion	7	2	5	8.32	86	[illegible]	[illegible]
Daly	7	3	4	12.4	183	7.338	[illegible]
J. Dion	7	3	4	7.15	124	5.279	[illegible]
Snyder	7	6	1	4.61	45	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bessunger	7	6	1	8.16	71	[illegible]	[illegible]
Slosson	7	5	2	9.4	86	4.318	[illegible]

THIS EVENING

Joe Dion and Daly will play off for fourth prize, and will be followed by Garnier and Ubassy in a contest for the first.

PERSONAL.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 20.—Vincent Collyer left to-day for Montgomery, Ala., and Bainbridge, Ga., to inquire into the ravages of the yellow fever and destitution attending the scourge.

MARRIAGE.

MARSH—SEDGWICK—In this city, Nov. [illegible], by the Rev. J. R. Hibbard, Mr. W. C. Marsh, and Kate E., eldest daughter of the late Theodore Sedgwick, Esq., formerly of Hartford, Conn. No cards.

Hartford, Conn., and Quincy, Ill., papers please copy.

DEATH.

COLVIN—Mrs. O. M. Colvin, in her [illegible] year. Carriages to Graceland from her son's residence, [illegible] Hubbard-street, at 1 p. m. Friends of the family are invited.

AUCTION SALES.

ESTABLISHED 1856.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Notwithstanding our troubles, we shall continue the

AUCTION BUSINESS

in all the various branches as usual. The public will find us at our old quarters.

PROMPT AND RELIABLE.

Our friends need not feel the least alarm at the unfavorable reports emanating from those who have done their utmost to cry us down before, and particularly since the great fire of Oct. 9, 1871.

Having had nearly eighteen years' experience in every branch of the business, in Chicago, we understand it thoroughly, and guarantee satisfaction to our patrons.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE

Household Furniture,
Pianofortes, Carpets, Stoves,

And General Merchandise, on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st. Also,

PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT

Citizens of Chicago
AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

Portrait of Mayor Medill, with Frame.
Portrait of Louis Wahl, with Frame.
Portrait of Supt. Felton, with Frame.
Portrait of Dr. J. Miller, with Frame.

The above were on exhibition at the Exposition, and will be sold by order of the artist.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
ANOTHER IMMENSE SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND

FURNITURE

Friday Morning, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 O'Clock, consisting of new and elegant PARLOR SUITS, CHAMBER SETS in great variety, new and second-hand Wardrobes, walnut and marble-top Bureaus, Lounges, wash-stands, 100 new and second-hand Stoves, 25 crates Crockery in open lots, and a FULL LINE OF BLANKETS, Comforters, Plated Ware, and a general assortment of housekeeping goods, &c., &c., &c. Also,—to builders,—2 hoisting machines, complete, without ropes.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

We will sell on Friday, Nov. 21, at 1 o'clock,

100 PACKAGES UNCLAIMED FREIGHT

Sold for account of whom it may concern.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

BANKRUPT SALE OF STONE-YARD
AT AUCTION,

No. 518 Lumber-st., on Friday, Nov. 21, at 2 O'Clock P. M.

The entire stock and fixtures of a Stone Yard, and lease of ground. Also, 2,500 feet dressed and undressed stone; Engine and Boiler, in good order; Shafting; 4 large Derricks; Stone Trucks and Wagons; 3 sets Harness, 1 Horse, Sheds and Stables, Gang-Saws, Rubbing-Beds, Stove and Pipe, &c., &c., &c. Sale peremptory. Terms cash. By order of Geo. W. Campbell, Esq., Assignee in Bankruptcy. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auct'rs.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Extraordinary Sale
OF
MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE

On SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 9 1-2 o'clock.

One Superb Chamber Set, with Dressing-Case, cost $1,100; one Richly Carved Dressing-Case Set, cost $[illegible]; one Elegant Chamber Set, cost $[illegible]; one Splendid Chamber Set, cost $[illegible]. The attention of the Public is called to this Magnificent Collection of Furniture, and all are invited to call and inspect.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

300 Choice Canary Birds,

Imported from the Hartz Mountains, guaranteed singers, by TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By L. C. COHEN & CO.,
Auctioneers, No. 65 South Canal-st.

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF

FURNITURE

On Friday, Nov. 21, at 10 a. m.,

Will be sold 200 lots of Furniture, Carpets, Show-cases, Crockery, Blankets, and Quilts. Also, Furs, Hats, Caps, and Gloves, one Refrigerator, Desks, etc.

Sale Positive and Without Reserve.

L. C. COHEN & CO., 65 South Canal-st.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
AT AUCTION,
Regular Sale of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Furniture from several first-class dwellings, 25 rolls Oil Cloth, 25 crates W. G. Crockery, 15 casks Glass and Rockingham Ware, Flint Glass Ware, 12 Sewing Machines, Parlor and Cook Stoves, Show-Cases, Office Desks. At 11 o'clock, Buggies and Harness on Saturday, Nov. 22, at 9½ o'clock.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

OSGOOD & WILLIAMS,
West Side Auction House, 62 South Canal-st.

Have Auction Sales WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, of each week, of all kinds of Furniture, Housekeeping Goods, including Carpets, Cooking and Heating Stoves. Also, Office Desks, New and Second-hand Harness, Buggies, &c. Will continue the sale of Furs.

By BRUSH, SON & CO.

Furniture, Carpets, and General Merchandise at auction this week, WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, at our salesroom, 61 South Canal-st., commencing at 10 a. m.

BRUSH, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 27

THE CHICAGO

CHICA

WEEKLY T

THE LEADING NE
THE NORT

THE PAPER F

FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURE
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESS
AND T

PROSPECTUS

The coming year p
the most eventful in a
that we have seen sin
the war. The questio
engrossed and divid
mind during the pas
are rapidly passing
find growing up in dif
the country a party c
ous names—in Califo
pendent party, in I
Monopoly party, in
Reform party, in
Farmers' Movement—
mon purpose and in
exhibiting a strength
that it answers one of
mands of the hour.
TRIBUNE will give
of its attention to th
IFESTATION OF PU
MENT. It holds:

1st. That the old p
tions are essentially
fraudulent. Having
principles to carry int
have become mere b
prises, making a show
to each other, but re
the proceeds of profi
honest legislation. T
any healthful reform
the pretended efforts
out and demoralized
is altogether vain and

2d. That the tariff
vogue is a cunning de
many for the benefit o
that its effect is to ca
ducts to exchange for
the quantity of fore
tected" goods they w
buy.

3d. That railroads
more than a fair rate
the capital actually in
and that when, in a
they claim dividend
stock and fraudule
State may rightfully i
protection of the peop
discriminations betw
localities are in violat
should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies
money, land, or pub
railway, steamship, o
rations, are flagrant
powers of government
the gravest dangers t
and tending to promo
extravagance, spec
financial disaster.

The general chara
CHICAGO TRIBUN
established to need r
It is always independ
less in the expression
In its news departmen
to no paper in the U
The Weekly Edition c
fully prepared summa
of the week, brought
hour of going to press.

Literary, political,
cial, and agricultura
constitute, as hereto
features of the Weekly
no pains will be spar
its attractiveness in
ments. Its market r
surpassed, embracing
mation which farmer
the intelligent transa
ness, both as sellers a

THE WEEKLY T
large eight-page shee
size as the Daily Tribu
of fifty-six columns
printed matter, and,
newspaper and in its
up, is unsurpassed by
the land.

THE TRIBUNE wil
during the ensuing ye
lowing rates, payable i

WEEKLY TRIB

Single Copy
Five Copies
Ten Copies
Fifteen Copies
Twenty Copies

DAILY TRIBU

Daily Edition, one year
Sunday Edition, one year

TRI-WEEKLY T

Single Copy, one year

Subscribers to th
previous to Janua
will be entitled t
from date of subs
January 1, 1875.

Postmasters and other
may retain 10 per cent on
and add single copies at cl
are formed.

Remittances may
draft, money order,
letter, at our risk.

Specimen Copies

Give Post Office addr
cluding State and Co
dress TRIBUNE CO